BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,040—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.

[illegible] Time [illegible] of all the Indian [illegible]; the Routes [illegible] Central [illegible] INDIA [illegible]

Printed & Published [illegible] Bombay Gazette Steam Press [illegible]

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 150 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.

125 7-0 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc [illegible]

[illegible] Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Pauillac [illegible]

[illegible] After Dinner—Chateau [illegible] [illegible]

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
[illegible]	[illegible]	H. T. Weighell	14th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	J. L. Pardoe	21st „
[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
PENINSULAR	[illegible]	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	D. W[illegible]	21st „
[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Stewart	4th April.
[illegible]	[illegible]	H. T. Weighell	11th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. F. Browne	25th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Harvey	2nd May
[illegible]	[illegible]	H. T. Weighell	9th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. Atkinson	16th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23rd „

[illegible] steamers [illegible] to Brindisi, Malta, [illegible]

[illegible] steamers [illegible] of Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles [illegible]

[illegible] Tickets are issued, including Railway fare [illegible] London, by the mail route, and names are [illegible] for places in the Sleeping Cars.

[illegible] leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on [illegible] of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

[illegible] must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard [illegible] before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	[illegible]	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	[illegible]	E. Stewart	18th Apr.
PENINSULAR	[illegible]	W. J. Webber	18th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	On or about
PEKIN	[illegible]	P. Harris	12th Feb.
[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Harvey	27th Feb.
[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. Atkinson	12th Mar.
[illegible]	[illegible]	W. A. [illegible]	27th Mar.

[illegible] in the above [illegible] STEAMERS leave [illegible] every fortnight, with liberty to call [illegible] ports.

[illegible] apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and [illegible] at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, [illegible] and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 317, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the [illegible]

[illegible] on Return Tickets, Special Rates for [illegible]

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
[illegible]	4,[illegible]	900	10th Feb. 1890.
[illegible]	[illegible]	801	10th Mar. 1890.
[illegible]	[illegible]	900	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK [illegible] Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT [illegible] REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged [illegible] respectively, inclusive of food. In [illegible] of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG

Steamer.	To sail.
[illegible]	On the 8th February 1890.

[illegible] information [illegible] apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

[illegible] Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 13, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
[illegible]	E. Perini	3,[illegible]	550	5th Feb. 9
[illegible]	F. Bauer	4,600	750	1st March.
[illegible]	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st April.
[illegible]	F. Bauer	4,600	750	1st May.
[illegible]	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 80

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R Deperis	4200	600	21st Feb.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey [illegible] to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4 600	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,200	550	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

[illegible] House, 30, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 28th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	12th Feb.
[illegible] HISPANIA	3330	Bright	25th „
[illegible]	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
[illegible]	3547	R. [illegible]	25th „
ML BRITANNIA	3059	[illegible]	12th April.
[illegible]	3351	T. [illegible]	25th „
[illegible] ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3330	Bright	31st „

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced [illegible] with every comfort [illegible] All the state-rooms are on the [illegible] For further particulars apply to

[illegible] & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

[illegible]

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

[illegible] LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] H.P. To sail. [illegible] 18th Mar. 90

[illegible] a limited [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on [illegible] 8th February, after arrival of [illegible] Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, [illegible] Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, in the [illegible] any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,[illegible] tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on or about 10th February.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 881 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd February, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON, TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere en route.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,

Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND CLASS.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to [illegible] passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c. from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES given at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates, and ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money reposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

TO BE LET, the following properties from 1st February next.

1. BUNGALOW, No. 1, Oppos to the Mazagon Castle, Mazagon [illegible]
2. MEDICAL HALL, No. 5 in the Junction of Mazagon and Dockyard Road.
3. BUNGALOWS, No. 6, in Dockyard Road. Apply to Mr. FLOWER, House Agent, in the Fort or at Mazagon Road No. 3, to

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts [illegible] Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and [illegible] Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties, to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.

IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY,
No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

SALE OF THE OCCUPANCY RIGHT OF 3 PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT VACANT LAND IN NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the occupancy right [illegible] years' renewable lease of the above mentioned plots will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, on FRIDAY, the 7th February, 1890, at 1 p.m., (gun fire).

Plan of the plots can be seen and the conditions of sale learnt at this office.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office, Bombay, Jan. 1890.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, HUBLI.

THE HUBLI MUNICIPALITY REQUIRE the services of a HEAD MASTER and FIVE ASSISTANT MASTERS for the above. The salary of the Head Master who must be qualified to teach up to the 7th Standard, will be Rs. 25 per mensem to be increased to Rs. [illegible] per mensem at the expiration of one year's approved service.

The Salary for assistant Masters will be 1st [illegible] Rs. 10; 2nd Rs. [illegible]; 3rd Rs. 12 4th and 5th Rs. [illegible]

Applications for the appointments will be received up to the 28th of February addressed to

G. W. LINDSLEY, [illegible]
President, Hubli Municipality.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK [illegible] TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of [illegible] tons of Teak SQUARED [illegible] [illegible] Depot, Parel [illegible]

[illegible]

CHOICE WINES
SUITABLE FOR CONNOISSEURS AND INVALIDS.

CHAMPAGNE, Giesler's. One of the finest Brands imported into India. Rs. 57 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Roederer's "Reserve." This Wine is a great favourite. Rs. 65 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Dry Monopole. Rs. 65 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet. Reserve Cuvee. Rs. 65 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Margaux. A splendid After-Dinner Wine, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet. Rs. 33 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Lagrange. An excellent Dinner Wine, soft and delicate, with fine flavour. Rs. 23 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Chambertin. This is an exquisite Wine, with delicate bouquet and soft yet full flavour. Rs. 33 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Macon. Possessed of fine flavour and aroma. Rs. 25 per dozen.

SHERRY, Amontillado. A genuine "Matured" Sherry of the highest quality, a very superior After-Dinner Wine. Rs 40 per dozen.

SHERRY, Old Dry. Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Rs. 29 per dozen.

MADEIRA (Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s). A fine old London particular Brand, its flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian Voyage. Rs. 34 per dozen.

PORT, Superior Old (Sandeman's). This is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character, well known as our Invalid Port. Rs. 35 per dozen.

HOCK, Liebfraumilch. A very fine Wine, with rich and soft flavour. Rs. 35 per dozen.

HOCK, Hockheimer. A very agreeable Dinner Wine, soft and delicate. Rs. 26 per dozen.

HOCK, Sparkling. Finest Ehrenbreitstein. The very best Wine of the kind. Rs 46 per dozen.

MOSELLE, Sparkling. Finest Nonpareil, very rich, with delicious bouquet. Rs. 48 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7	0
Ladies' Grey Suede do.	7	0
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes...	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes..	9	8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes		
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality.. ...	11	8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality	8	0
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours	4	8
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5	0
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes...	1	8

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

COCKLE'S PILLS,
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

Page 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above can be made to NANABHAI DAMODERDAS KAPAKA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

BLUETHNER!

BLUETHNER!!

BLUETHNER!!!

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld.
OF
BOMBAY AND POONA
HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS
FOR
INDIA AND BURMAH
FOR
BLUETHNER'S CELEBRATED GRAND
AND
COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

NEW Illustrated Price Lists have just arrived and will be supplied free on application.

AGENTS WANTED IN THE MOFUSSIL

TENNIS & CRICKETING SUITS

"NEW STRIPES & CHECKS" "LATEST STYLE" TO MATCH.

LOUNGE COAT AND TROUSERS, a large Range......Rs. 36
VERY STYLISH CASHMERE SERGES ....Rs. 38 & 40
FINE WHITE SAXONY, MELTON FINISHED, or Twilled Faced Flannels, Coat and Trousers ....Rs. 36 & 40
SHIRTS WITH COLLAR (& POCKET).................. „ 9

Hat and Tie Ribbons, Waist Squares, Belts, Club Colours.

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c. } BOMBAY

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

CASES FOR ENGLAND.

TEAS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

THROUGH the facilities of the present system of Parcel Post, we can send 5lb. tins of Tea at the following Rates, Duty only (8d. per lb.) having to be paid on delivery :—

[illegible]

INDIAN CHEROOTS FOR HOME

Freight free—Duty free—Case and Packing free.

Delivery free to any place in England.

[illegible] Rs. 115

[illegible] 130

[illegible] 125

CASES OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS FOR HOME PRESENTS.

Packing and Freight to London included.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEE CASE CONTAINS

Eight Bottles Various Choice Chutnies, two Bottles Curry Powders, two Mango Pickle, two Lemon Pickle, two Tapp Sauce, and two Guava Cheese.

FORTY-FIVE RUPEE CASE CONTAINS

Twelve Bottles of Choice Chutnies, three Bottles Curry Powders, three Tapp Sauce, three Mango Pickle, three Lemon Pickle, three Guava Cheese, three [illegible] Jelly, and two [illegible]

We are [illegible]

[illegible] CO. LD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Veterinary [illegible] Horses standing at livery on [illegible] per month, including [illegible] Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17 [illegible] towards buying and selling of [illegible] attention. [illegible] in the yard. [illegible]

K[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

EVERY EVENING
4 to 12 p. m.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.

WORLD RENOWNED
MADRAS ACROBATS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT
will be given at the
TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY 18th February, 1890, at 9-15 p.m.
FIRST PART
MISCELLANEOUS
SECOND PART
HYMN OF PRAISE—MENDELSSOHN.
Further particulars will be given hereafter.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "ARABIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Unless bills are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd February 1890.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Bombay, 31st January 1890.

THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,—Please call a Public Meeting of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY for the purpose of arranging a suitable reception for H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

The Meeting to be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, 7th February 1890, at 5-15 p.m.

We are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully.

Lyttelton H. Bayley.	F. Forbes Adam.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
H. Curwen.	J. H. Sleigh.
Pherozeshah M. Mehta.	M. C. Turner.
A. F. Beaufort	E. C. K. Ollivant.
Vurjeewandass Madhowdass.	John Stiven.
G. W. Broughton.	R. M. Sayani.
Ralph Walton.	Sorabjee S. Bengalee.
L. R. W. Forrest.	Mancherjee N. Banajee.
Muncherjee C. Marsban.	Damodher Thackersey Mooljee.
Vishnoodas Atmaram.	W. S. S. Bisset.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby give notice that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY next the 7th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd Feb, 1890.

NOTICE.

13 CURRENCY NOTES made over to the Police on the 28th ultimo. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

J. HUMFREY, Major,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd February, 1890.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL

(Within five minutes drive of Station.)

NEWLY FURNISHED.

Excellent Table and Lawn Tennis Grounds.

A few rooms still available for approaching hot season.

SHIKAR AND PICNIC PARTIES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 200 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

This Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, failing which, on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the Deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transactions.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd February 1890.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from the Commissioner, stating that Mr. Ellapa Balaram has been elected a Councillor by Ratepayers.

Government Resolution General Department, appointing Mr. J. P. Cornforth member of the Corporation.

Letters from Mr. J. S. Alston and Mr. Harold R. King explaining the reasons for their temporary absence from meetings of the Corporation.

2. Letter from the Municipal Secretary reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 29th ultimo.

3. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 1,150-1-3 being the book value of 19 bullocks that died.

4. Sanction to be asked pending the raising of the necessary loan, to the payment of an advance of Rs. 97,930 from available balances, to provide for the execution of certain works at Malabar Hill Reservoir.

Resolution of the Standing Committee stating that the estimated cost of constructing the road from the Mount Road to Matharpakady via Rose Cottage Lane, is Rs. 55,593 including Rs. 47,166 for cost of land, and the Committee are unable to recommend the Corporation to incur the cost of making the proposed road at present.

6. Letter from the Commissioner asking sanction to the extension of Bora Cross Lane, Colaba, to Nowroji Cross Lane.

7. Letter from the Commissioner asking sanction to his laying out a new street between Lady Jamshedji Road and Matunga.

8. Further consideration of Government letter, General Department, on the subject of the terms for the additional ground taken up for the site of the new Municipal Office building. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of the case on the subject, and of Counsel's opinion thereon.

9. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to approve of all receipts and disbursements on account of Victoria Gardens being credited to a separate heading in the Municipal Accounts.

10. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to refer para 6 (periods for raising loans &c.) of Government Resolution No. 489 C. W.-2,056 P. W. D., dated 2nd December, 1889, for inquiry and report by the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 26th August 1889.

11. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to grant permission to Mr. Kashinath Dowji Dhuru to construct and make at his own cost a connecting road across the Tulsi pipe line, in DeLisle Road.

12. Further consideration of letters, from Mr. Nasarwanji Manekshaw, complaining that his services as an Inspector on the Tulsi Water Works have been dispensed, and making remarks in connection therewith. Letter from the Commissioner reporting on the complaint.

13. Resolution of the Standing Committee, declining to recommend the Corporation to entertain the application of Bai Perozbai for permission to erect shops on her property immediately adjoining and abutting on the western footpath of the new Byculla overbridge.

14. Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the question of the re-organization of the Fire Brigade.

15. Letter from Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay, submitting objections against the closing of the old Mahomedan burial grounds at Back Bay.

16. Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1889.

17. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to take over and to declare public, cattle tank or trough and drinking fountain at Naigam road from Mr. Hormusjee [illegible] Bottliwala.

18. Sanction to be asked to be taking up of a total area of [illegible] acres or thereabout, for the gathering ground of the Pawai water works, including the [illegible] acres for the lake itself the taking up of which was sanctioned by the Corporation on the 25th Nov. last.

19. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to sanction the provision of additional filter beds at Vehar and [illegible] in accordance with the recommendations made by Mr. John Fowler.

20. Letter from the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton H. Bayley Chairman of the meeting held on the [illegible] January [illegible] for reception in Bombay of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, forwarding for favourable consideration the resolutions as under (a) asking the Corporation to postpone their fet in Victoria Gardens and (b) inviting the Corporation to join the public in arranging [illegible] for His Royal Highness.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIAN ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 Annas.
Other Nights Re. 1 unless otherwise advertised.
Admission Evenings 5 to 7-30.
TUESDAY Re. 1; Other Evenings 8 Annas.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 6.

GRAND
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MR. H. A. SIMMONS,
(previous to his departure from Bombay.)

GREAT PROGRAMME OF
ATTRACTIONS,
ONE MILE HANDICAP BETWEEN
THE CHAMPION
OF THE
CALCUTTA SKATING CLUB
AND
MR. A. N. RIDGELY,
CHAMPION OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA

MR. SIMMONS IN TRICK SKATING,
CONCLUDING WITH HIS WONDERFUL
FEAT OF STRENGTH, NEVER BEFORE
DONE IN BOMBAY ENTITLED
THE GIANT'S SWING

BICYCLE vs. SKATES.
One Mile. Mr. Derry Riding,
Mr. Ridgely Skating.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.
THIRD AND LAST
GRAND SPECTACULAR.
CARNIVAL
AND BON-BON PARTY,
RS. 600 IN PRIZES
to be given,
TO SURPASS IN MAGNIFICENCE
ATTEMPTED IN INDIA.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES.

THE following are now available for Subscription with immediate supply;—

	Local. 6 mths.	Local. 12 mths.	Up-country. 6 mths	Up-country. 12 mths
Graphic, with Sum. & Xmas Nos.	12 12	24 8	15 0	27 0
Illus. London News, do.	12 13	24 8	15 6	27 6
Punch with Almanac	6 8	12 4	7 14	15 0
Bow Bells	2 8	4 8	3 0	5 8
Sunday at Home	2 2	4 0	2 13	5 4
Cassell's Saturday Journal	2 6	4 6	3 0	5 8
Myra's Journal	2 4	4 4	3 2	5 8
Argosy	2 4	4 0	2 12	5 4
Family Herald	2 0	3 12	2 12	4 12
Leech's Family Dressmaker	1 6	2 8	1 10	2 12
Chambers' Journal	2 6	4 4	3 6	6 0

SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLY AGENTS.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, in NEW METAL CASES. The wings of the new case extend on either side nearly half the entire length of the case, which more effectually prevents the case rolling, and the ornamented parts between the wings, not only adds greatly to the appearance of the case, but enables the person using it to obtain a firmer grip than with cases having the usual smooth and polished surface. The case is made in two patterns, viz., Engine-turned and Damasked. Each Rs. 4.

CLINICAL THERMOMETER, Standard Hospital self-registering. The Stem is protected by a Glass Tube, in neat wood or metal case. Each Rs. 3.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, with Magnified Index, in wood or metal case. Each Rs. 4-8.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, Lens Front, Indestructible Magnified Index. In metal case. Each Rs. 5-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BACK BAY [illegible] COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY, 4th February, 1890, at 5 p.m.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1889, will be paid to Registered shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 10 Proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building. By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
Secretary.
Bombay, 29 January, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the supply and delivery at Aden of 13,000 MANGALORE TILES, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money will be received at 12 noon on Monday the 10th February 1890.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS, CAPTAIN R. E.
Executive Engineer Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 30th Jan. 1890.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, with a thorough knowledge of Mechanical Drawing [illegible]

[illegible]

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—[illegible] Threadneedle Street [illegible]

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL	[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at [illegible] per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

[illegible] DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 33 Threadneedle Street, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF

CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey.
ARDEONAIGH Whiskey.
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauterne, and Burgandies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumur, &c., &c., &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	36 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favourable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE" [illegible]

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE FOR 1890. NOW READY.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!
H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 22s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co. Limited; T. S. Madon & Co.; ALLAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—Ball, Hobson & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London. W.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all its branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c., &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at a trifling cost.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTR[illegible]

[illegible]

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, [illegible]

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, Invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-6 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] AND CLOTH, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. Claims on [illegible] Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for 18[illegible]	[illegible]
18[illegible]	[illegible]
18[illegible]	[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium [illegible].

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods, on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured [illegible] on either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £[illegible]

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£3 [illegible]	1881	£[illegible]
1876	£3,[illegible]	1886	£[illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance [illegible]
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__, what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., J.A.
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	[illegible]
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	[illegible]
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	[illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
FIRE INSURANCE Co. "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	[illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ [illegible]
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl [illegible]
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE [illegible] above [illegible] who [illegible] FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death [illegible] cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life.
Rs. 35-1-4	(b)	If premiums [illegible]
Rs. 41-8-0	(c)	If [illegible]
Rs. 45-13-1	(d)	If [illegible] 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured [illegible] Prospectus. For instance, after four years [illegible] Assured [illegible] up Policy for [illegible] should [illegible]

THE above provisions [illegible] (b) Rs. [illegible], (c) Rs. [illegible]

[illegible]

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PRESS COMPANIES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st Feb., as compared with the statement of the 25th Jan. 1890:—

	Jan. 25.	Feb. 1.
	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	80,00,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	56,59,309
[illegible]	[illegible]	22,63,289
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,74,51,093
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,677
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,48,547
	4,70,16,793	4,87,25,015
[illegible]	[illegible]	66,87,518
[illegible]	[illegible]	21,08,534
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,06,96,284
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,643
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,84,48,158
[illegible]	[illegible]	37,231
[illegible]	3,63,735	3,68,735
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,10,722
[illegible]	[illegible]	96,75,673
	4,70,16,793	4,87,25,015

The Queen's annual "oblation of gold, frankincense and myrrh" at the altar of the Chapel [illegible] on 10th January, the traditional custom of [illegible] was long observed by [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Back Bay Bath Company, 5 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society's Annual Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p.m.
Polo Maidan 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Chiarini's Grand Circus.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Busheer (s), from Marmagoa. Yesterday:—Activa (s), from Bangkok.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M.'s Troopship Serapis, for Portsmouth; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi, &c.

The Bombay Hunt.—The next hunt will take place at the Rifle Butts on Thursday, 6th inst. and not on Wednesday, as advertised.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 25th January 1890 shows the decrease up to date to be Rs. 1,87,053.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—The Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 25th January 1890 shows the decrease up to date to be Rs. 1,07,593.

Nesserwanjee Branch Bombay Native Dispensary.—The statement for January 1890 shows the daily average attendance to be 212; admissions, 2,132.

Alleged Theft.—Khatao Virjee, residing at Cazi Syed Street, reports the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 125, from his room on Sunday last.

Polo.—The game this afternoon will be:—Stripes.—Capt. Phayre, Mr. Barton, Mr. Lovett, and Capt. Bishop. White.—Mr. Graham, Mr. Prevost, Capt. Baxter, and Mr. Venables. To commence at 4-45 p.m.

Victoria Dock.—The s s Oriental entered on Saturday, and the s s Arabia and Busheer entered on Sunday; and the ss Venetia and Thibet left on Saturday and the s s Emir and Idar left on Sunday.

A Missing Woman.—Soobadra, woman, residing at Khetwady, reports that her daughter, named Heera, aged 16 years, has been missing since Sunday evening last. She had ornaments on her, besides Rs. 20 belonging to her mother.

Lost Gold Rings.—Bapoolal Eswardass, residing at 2nd Bholvada, reports that he dropped four gold rings, valued at Rs. 128, from his pocket, on Saturday last, somewhere between his residence and the Bholeshwar Market.

Lecture at Sholapore.—Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji of Bombay, delivered a lecture on "India's Wants" in the high school hall, on the evening of 31st January. Nearly three hundred people were present. He gave also a few readings from Shakespeare.

Fairs.—The annual fair, in connection with the temple of Shree Mahadeo at Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, will be held this evening, and be continued for five successive days.—The annual fair, in connection with the temple of Sedeshwar, at Ghorupdeo Road, will be held to-day and three successive days.

A Soldier's Spree.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a hack victoria No. 511 was found standing without any driver near the Parsee Sanitarium, at Middle Colaba. Shortly afterwards the driver turned up and stated that four European soldiers had run away with his conveyance from Cammateepoora.

Burglary at Cammateepoora.—Byzoogheer Molligheer, a dairyman, residing at Cammateepoora 3rd Street, reports that yesterday morning during his absence his room was broken into, and property consisting of cash, wearing apparel, and brass and copper vessels, of the collective value of Rs. 115, stolen therefrom.

Lost Property.—Cowasjee Nowrojee, residing at Girgaum, reports that his daughter, while walking [illegible] bangle, valued at Rs. 100, from her wrist.—Govind [illegible] residing at Comercarry, reports having dropped a gold finger-ring, a pair of gold spectacles, and Rs. 25 in cash, somewhere on the road, about that locality, on Friday last.

A Grass-laden Cart on Fire.—Whilst Rama Gungaram was driving his cart, laden with dry grass along Grant Road, on Sunday evening last, it was discovered to be on fire. The driver at once unyoked the bullocks, but the grass was burnt within a short time, and the cart was slightly damaged. It is believed that a lighted biddee must have been thrown on the grass by some mischievous person.

Dnyan Prasarak Mandali.—The third lecture of the season 1889-90, is to be delivered under the auspices of the above Society at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 p.m. to-day, by Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, Curator, Government Central Book Depot, on "The Art of Dyeing as practised in India." It will be illustrated with samples of the work done by Indian dyers. The lecture is open to the public.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 p. m.

March	Valliance	
Overture	Concert	Titl.
Operatic Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Toscana	Bucalossi
Polka	Tour Merveillence	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Moonlight Band at the Yacht Club.—The Band of 2nd Gloster Regiment will play to-night the following programme of music at the Yacht Club by moonlight at 9:—

Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	El Dorado	Royle
Selection	Reminiscences of Haydn	Winterbottom.
Valse	Elisen Tanze	Gungl.
Cavatina	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Galop	Mit Dampf	Strauss.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindoo. Deceased was apparently a labourer, aged about 26 or 27 years. On Sunday evening he was found sitting on the road in Lohar Chall Street. His arms were around his body and his head touching the ground, as in great pain. He was placed in a bullock rekiah and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. When he reached the hospital he was not breathing. The doctor of the hospital examined him in the rekiah and pronounced him to be dead. He was then taken to the Morgue. A battakie was beaten through the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. The verdict was "that death was caused by heart disease."

A Groundless Charge.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a man named Nana, a muccadum on board the s.s. Mannington Hall, charged Mr. Charles Kilvert, the captain, with having assaulted him, on the morning of the 22nd inst. It appeared that the vessel had been discharging her cargo, and the muccadam was receiving the coal, of which it consisted, into barges. There arose a difficulty about the measurement, which resulted in a fight between the men, who were discharging the cargo. The captain, hearing the disturbance, came and separated the combatants with the result, that the complainant obtained a summons against him for an assault. Evidence was brought forward to prove that the captain had used no unnecessary violence, whilst the muccadam had entirely to be blamed for causing such a disturbance. His Worship dismissed the case.

Attempted Theft from a Compound at Colaba.—At the Esplanade Police Court, [illegible] Gopal, an old offender, having against him six previous convictions, was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, charged with having entered the compound of a gentleman at Colaba, with the intent to commit theft on the night of the 1st instant. The complainant, Mr. Lawson, stated that about midnight, on the night in question, he heard his garden-gate being opened, and on looking through a window saw the accused trying the lock of his fowl house. He managed to capture him, and handed him over to Police Inspector Roberts, [illegible] his blanket [illegible]

The Volunteer Church Parade.—After having been dismissed from the Protestant section of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the Scotch and Roman Catholic sections turned up the Apollo Street and Marine Street and marched along the Custom House Road to the Scotch Kirk, where the section fell out. The Roman Catholic section under the command of Lieutenant Kenny then wheeled on to the Rampart Row, turning down Oak Lane, and marched down through Meadows Street to Rampart Row. They then took the Esplanade Road, till they arrived at St. Xavier's College. On arriving at the college, the section marched to the spacious chapel of the college. Here a most impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Bochum, S.J. After the sermon there was the Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament. The choral part of the service was sung by the choir of St. Mary's College Cadets, under the able direction of Rev. Father Waldmann, S.J. The service over, the Volunteers dispersed, the Cadets being marched to the tram. The Roman Catholic section numbered about 120 in all.

Robbing a Girl of her Ornaments.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Nathi, a woman, alias Sakubai, alias [illegible], alias Gajra, was charged by Constable Wooden, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two silver bangles and a silver ring, valued at Rs. 7-8, from Savitree, a girl, aged 11 years, on Sunday afternoon last. Savitree the daughter of Govind Coomajee, a lascar at the Mahaluxmee Battery, lived with her father at Cammateepoora 3rd Street. On Sunday afternoon she was returning from the Mahaluxmee Battery, where she had been that morning with her father's meals, and on her way home the girl met the accused at the Gowalia Tank. Accused called out to her, and advised the girl not to proceed any further, or else her silver bangles and the finger-rings would be stolen from her. The girl, believing this statement, sat down by the side of Nathi, when the accused removed her bangles and rings. Just then a telegraph peon, named Bhawa Hurry, happened to pass by and seeing the robbery, informed a policeman and accused was arrested. The ornaments were found concealed on Nathi, who on pleading guilty and admitting previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Anniversary Dinner at the Persian Club.—On Saturday last an anniversary dinner was given by the abovementioned club in their tent on the Esplanade, when the Parsee cricketers, who on the preceding day gained a victory over Mr. Vernon's team, were invited, among others, as guests. The environs of the club tent were decorated with flags and bunting and brilliantly illuminated with coloured lights and Chinese lanterns. Covers were laid for about eighty persons. In the absence of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, eldest son of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who was to preside but was prevented from attending owing to indisposition, his brother Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit occupied the chair. The toast of the Queen-Empress, of the Viceroy, and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay were proposed and responded to enthusiastically. Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, solicitor, in a humorous speech, proposed the toast of the victorious Parsee cricketers, remarking that the Parsees were much indebted to Englishmen in this connection, and that yet they had much to learn from them. Mr. J. M. Patel made an appropriate reply to the last-mentioned toast, affirming that their victory was due to the hearty co-operation of his colleagues. The toasts of the visitors and of the chairman were suitably proposed and responded to.

A VILLAGE INSURRECTION.

A correspondent from Damaun writes:—"A curious episode took place on the 15th January in the village of Varacunda. A judicial commission proceeded by sea from Damaun to enquire into the legality of a new building, which was a Mahomedan mosque. The commission assembled at a certain distance from the spot, and ordered a bailiff to proceed to the locality, and get an interpreter from amongst the people who had crowded near the mosque. The appearance of the bailiff was a signal for the men to fall upon him, and the poor fellow was beaten severely. The committee having waited for a considerable time, and not seeing the bailiff, another official was despatched, who, after much entreaty and persuasion, succeeded in rescuing his half-dead companion, when both returned to the committee, and told what had happened and how furious the people were. The gentlemen of the committee took to their heels, [illegible] breathed freely, saying [illegible] taking their seat in the boats [illegible] party arrived at Damaun at 2 p. m., and very soon rumours were circulated of a rising. The Governor of Damaun having been apprised of the occurrence volunteered to head the expedition of thirty soldiers, and at 4 p.m. the party left Damaun and arrived at Varacunda, and to their agreeable surprise the people flocked very soon, and lined the road, making all possible demonstration of respect to the Governor. The judicial business was proceeded with, without disturbance, and when enquiry was made why the group of the people had behaved so mutinously, they protested that it was only a scare, and they never intended to resist the authorities.

THE EMPLOYES' BENEFIT AT THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

Last night the proceeds collected at the doors of the Skating Rink were, as had been previously announced, to be devoted to the benefit of the employes of the establishment, and the place was crowded both with skaters and spectators, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Simmons gave his last exhibition of skating upon stilts, and he certainly excelled his previous performances, going through several new figures in the way of skating. Next came a race between Mr. Derry and our champion fast skater, the amateur receiving half a lap start. Mr. Lidbetter, the winner of the race of Saturday night, also joined in the contest, but gave in after the second round, having sustained a heavy fall. Mr. Ridgely won by a quarter lap, after a tough struggle. A space of half an inch between Sammy Barbee and Charlie Barbee, two brothers, in the employ of Mr. Simmons followed. The pace was slow, but both tried their best, Sammy, who by the bye, received half a lap start, from his brother, coming a winner by considerably over a lap. An amusing race then took place between six members of the crew of s. s. Griffin, of the B. I. S. N. Company, resulting in a victory for Richards, an A. B. The Rink is shortly passing into the hands of a new management, and it is to be hoped that the excellent style in which Mr. Simmons has conducted everything connected with it, will be, at least, imitated by his successor.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

DOUBLE LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

FINAL TIE.

H. F. Nicholson and H. Anderson, 0, play A. E. Barton and G. McCausland, + 2 bisque.

To be played off by Saturday, 8th instant.

SINGLE LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

3RD TIES.

E. F. Nicholson, 0, plays H. R. Cobbold + ½, 15.

H. S. Jacob, 0, plays H. E. Proctor, + 15 and 2 bisques.

To be played off by Saturday the 8th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Tuesday, February 4.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

6 p.m.—Rev. Geo. Muller of Bristol.

HIGH COURT—February 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Parsons.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

466-89—Tyabji and D—The Indian Paper Mill, Ltd, vs. John Macfarlane,—Jefferson, B D and K.
721-89—Wadia and G—Jadawji Bhagwanji vs. James Roach and others—Chalk, W and S.
2-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Liladhur Javerchund vs. Ramchundra W Balaji.
8-90—Payne, G and S—Castoorchund Bhuggu and others vs. Ramchundra Wittoba.

For dismissal under Rule 64.

53-89—In person, Aussdoobin Adam Patel and another vs [illegible] and others.
10-90—Wadia and G—Gunpatrao Crishnaji vs. [illegible] Crishnaji—Payne G and S.
660-89—[illegible] vs H H [illegible] E and H [illegible]
550-88—In person [illegible] Haji and [illegible]
453-88—Jefferson, B D and [illegible] Chitale, E and [illegible]
71-87—In person—[illegible]
[illegible]-89—Little, S, F and K—[illegible]

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley tried the following cases, with the assistance of a common jury:—

TEN YEARS FOR STEALING A TURBAN.

Rama Govind, an old offender, was charged with having in December last stolen a turban and a covering, from the house of one Wahoo Narayen, a cart-driver. The complainant was one day, about six weeks ago, working in a godown of Ladha Sett, at Carnac Bunder, loading carts, having placed his turban and covering on a heap of bags in the godown. A short while afterwards, an alarm was raised, and on looking round, he noticed the accused walking away with the turban on his head, with the covering wrapped round it. A policeman was called, and the prisoner was arrested. The prisoner, in his defence, set up an absurd story. The jury found him guilty by a majority of six against three. His lordship remarked to the prisoner that his career during the past six years was not at all satisfactory, for during that period he had been sentenced several times for terms varying from one month to three years, and was liable to be transported for life. He might rest assured that if he were ever brought up again, he would be transported for life. The sentence the court passed upon him on this occasion was that of transportation for ten years.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.

Sagoon Vittoo, a Hindoo, was charged with having on or about the 9th November last, at Bombay, fired a loaded pistol at one Kassee, his wife, with the knowledge and intention that it would cause her death.

Mr. Slater, instructed by the public prosecutor, conducted the case on behalf of the crown, while Mr. Hatch defended the prisoner.

Mr. Slater, in opening the case after reading the section of the law bearing on it said that the prisoner, who was a soldier in the 20th Bombay Native Infantry, stationed at Deesa, was charged with attempting to murder one Kassee. The facts of the case were extremely simple, which if the evidence that would be called bore out, it would ensure the prisoner's conviction. He had been married to the complainant for some nine years and it appeared that about October last, some three weeks after Kassee had arrived at Bombay, where she had been sent down to her mother's at Mahim for her confinement, the prisoner arrived there also; and while Kassee approached the house with a chattee of water on her head, the prisoner, following her into the house, after she had put down the chattee, struck and kicked her, when she fell. He appeared to have been annoyed with her for coming to Bombay, and, abusing her, asked her how it was she could not lift chattees at Deesa. After abusing her further, he fired a loaded pistol at her from a very short distance—so short, indeed, that the saree which she wore was scorched by the powder. No one saw the prisoner fire at the complainant; but witnesses would be called who would speak to having heard the report of the pistol and seen the prisoner running after Kassee out of the house with the pistol in his hand; one barrel of which had been discharged, and the other was at the time loaded. Medical evidence would be called about Kassee's admission into the J. J. Hospital, and Dr. Gallagher, the house surgeon, would speak to the wounds. The facts, as he had already stated, were very simple; and if the jury thought they could rely upon the story of the prosecution, with the evidence which would be brought, they would undoubtedly convict the prisoner of the offence charged.

Evidence for the prosecution was then proceeded with.

Among others, Dr. J. Gallagher, examined, said he remembered admitting the woman Kassee into the J. J. Hospital on the 9th November last. She then had an irregular lacerated gun-shot gaping wound, about half an inch long, on the left side of the lower jaw, and another lacerated gun-shot wound, an inch long and quarter of an inch broad, running downwards towards the bottom of the jaw, where a slug was found. The skin about the neighbourhood of these wounds was scorched and blackened with gun-powder.

Some further corroborative evidence being recorded, Mr. Slater addressed the jury.

Mr. Hatch, addressing in defence, said the charge was a serious one, and that it rested with the prosecution to prove that the act which had been done was committed by the prisoner, and that that act was done with the knowledge and intention of causing death. Counsel then pointed out the various apparent discrepancies in the evidence. With regard to the fact that the prisoner fired at Kassee to kill her, it was scarcely plausible. The police had found, on examining the undischarged barrel, [illegible] only loaded with powder and a paper slug, similar paper being also found in his haversack. The most likely thing was that through some carelessness the small slug got mixed with the paper, and so, when the prisoner fired it at his wife to frighten her, the slug, of course, unfortunately caused the injuries already mentioned.

His lordship, in charging the jury, referred to the charge and the case as an unfortunate one. His lordship told them to accept Kassee's evidence with caution; but referring to Dr. Gallagher's evidence, his lordship said it was perfectly clear that the two wounds about the neck could not have been caused by one slug only. That from the evidence it could not be denied that the prisoner was the man in whose possession the pistol was found, and who was the person who had fired it. They were dealing with a man accustomed to firearms; and it did not require very great knowledge to use a pistol. It was certainly a very curious feature that an haversack had been found having five or six slugs in it, and yet that one of the barrels was found loaded with only powder and paper. The case was a very difficult one. There was very little ground for any motive to have given rise to the crime. Therefore, they could, after sifting the evidence that had been put before them, bring him in guilty of causing grievous hurt; the maximum punishment for which was very severe; or they might bring him in guilty under the lesser charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The woman went into hospital on the 9th November, and did not leave it till the 24th December, which brought the injury under the category of grievous hurt. They could, therefore, find him guilty of grievous hurt by means of an instrument used for shooting, attempt to murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or lastly of causing death by going a rash and negligent act.

The jury without retiring returned an unanimous verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. His lordship, however, reserved judgment, and the Court adjourned till 10 a. m. to-day.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN BARODA.

The *Baroda Watsal* says:—Baroda, the chief Native State in Western India, is silently but gradually making remarkable progress in what may be called practical education. For some years past this State has had the advantage of possessing a full B. Sc. College. His Highness the Maharaja has recently sanctioned the establishment of an agricultural class, which, in course of time, we expect to be developed into a full grown College of Agriculture. The Baroda Government has already brought out from England a Professor of Agriculture, in the person of Mr. Middleton, who will have charge of the new class, and an extensive and suitable area has been selected for a model farm. There is besides this already in our city a vernacular class where instruction is regularly imparted in the elements of agriculture and farming in Guzerathi—the chief language of this part of the country. To this class, also, a small farm is attached. The new scheme, however, is on a more extensive basis. The course will consist of three years study, including higher agriculture and its allied subjects. At the end of this period, certificates of qualification will be issued, after due examination, to competent students. With its black soil and fertile plains Guzerat, we may state, is altogether an agricultural country. Its people are undoubtedly under a deep obligation to the reigning Gaekwad for having placed this long felt want of an agricultural education within their easy reach.

We understand that Mr. Middleton will have to go frequently on tours of inspection in the Gaekwadi dominions, and we make no doubt that he will soon be able to furnish the Durbar with full and detailed information regarding the great resources of this vast country and to suggest effective means to augment them. We therefore await with interest an exhaustive report from this learned professor, which may be useful to the whole of India in bettering the condition of the millions of its starving population. We recommend other Native States to take similar steps within their own territory, and cordially thank Sir Sayajeerao for taking a lead in setting this excellent example [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Marmagoa, &c., with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamship Nurjahan, 1,386 tons, Captain A S Young, sails to-day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Marmagoa with a general cargo and Mrs Oliver and children as cabin passengers.

The steamship Activa, 389 tons, Captain W Wulff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok via Singapore, with a cargo of timber, and two children and a nurse as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Monroe	1436	Wilson	B	F Muir & Co.
" City of Edinburgh	2104	Barham	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
" C. Forbes	1591	Taitt	F	F Muir & Co.
" Huzara	1336	Campbell	K	Finlay Muir & Co.
" W. Hall	1695	Kilvert	M	K Nixon & Co.
" Blackheath	1674	Hall	O	J Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P & O Co.
" Arabia	2314	Laird	2	W & A Graham,
" Bormida	1499	DeNegri	4	F Bonomi
" Melpomene	1930	Perini	7	A H Lloyd's & Co.
" Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
" Etolia	2103	Gill	12	K Nixon & Co.
Almirante Barroso (man-of-war)	..	D'Mello	15	N. Jamsetji.
" Taif	878	Shoumacker	17	Hajee Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, Feb. 1.
3	Activa (s)	Wulff	Bangkok, Jan. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	H. M.'s Troopship Serapis	Boardman	Portsmouth.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday.
Steamer Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Arabia, for Glasgow, &c.
" Labourdonnais, for Aden, &c.
" Oriental, for London, &c.
Schooner Secundera, for Delagoa Bay.

The following vessels cleared yesterday:—
Steamer Busheer, Capt. Rothwell, for Marmugoa, &c.
" Nurjahan, Capt. Young, for Coast & Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
29 Loodiana s ......Britton ......Bombay, Jan. 18.
Sirsa s...............Bellwood ......Rangoon, Jan. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30.—Steamer Lady Armstrong. Barques Futtul Curreem and Elvira.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Aden, January 27.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
January				January	
14	Aislaby	Bennie	Cardiff	22	Kurrachee
15	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Zeila	21	Zeila
18	Volta R T Ship	Amari	Zeila	20	Massowa
	Chiltern	Starkey	Suakim		....
20	Angerton	Harris	Perim	27	Calcutta
	Labourdonnais	Sibilat	Kurrachee	20	Bombay
	[illegible]	Fraser	London	20	Bombay
	Isle de Luson	Moret	Manilla		Liverpool
22	Bowa	Mann	Calcutta	22	London
	Carthage	Wheler	Sydney	22	London
23	Mirzapore	Harvey	Bombay	27	Bombay
	Isla de Mindanao	Galiana	Liverpool	23	Manilla
	Palestina	Ansaldo	Massowa		Massowa
	Clan Macdonald	Bule	Bombay		Liverpool
	Bussorah	Longsdaile	Busreh		London
	Rohilla	DeHorne	Calcutta		Marseilles
	Melbourne	Carey	Marseilles		China
	Malek	Davies	Jeddah	24	Busreh
	Abeona	Lewis	Kurrachee	23	Aberdeen
	Golconda	Loutitt	London		Calcutta
24	Mendoza	Lafont	Marseilles		Zanzibar
	Tagus	Davidson	Busreh	24	London
	Fenasser Im I G	Falle	Zeila		Zeila
	Chibine	Burtow	Hodeida	27	Suez
	Bothwell Castle	Tod	Australia	25	Hamburg
25	Muyun	Low	Perim	26	Hodeida
	Ville St. Nazaire	Danne	Pondicherry	25	Marseilles
	Sculptor	Cronin	Bombay		Massowa
	Sultan	Johnson	Calcutta		....
	Yang'tse	Lormier	Shanghai	26	Marseilles
26	King Arthur	Raffin	Jeddah		Bombay
	Tana	Wh'te	Berbera	27	Berbera
	Beautemps Beaupre Fch GBoat	Le Do	Zanzibar		Algier

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 3.

For Liverpool.

City of Edinburgh s—850 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,704 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,400 cwts wheat, Ramji Heerjee; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedas; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, B and A Hormasji; 195 cwts coir yarn, Javraj Lalji; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 147 bales cotton and 290 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 cwts coir yarn, D Khetsey.

Indramayo s—117 cwts coir yarn, L Manockchund; 250 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For London.

Oriental s—120 cwts gum and 16 bales goatskin, S Moloobhoy and Co; 7 bales goatskin, Camji Hajabally; 14 bales goatskin, Ewart Latham and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 90 cwts coir yarn and 150 cwts coir yarn, Megji Moolji; 31 cwts olibanum, and 18 cwts gum, Abdoola Mowji; 12½ cwts wild mace, Megji Moolji; 50 cwts gum, Govindji Sajpal; 130 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowji.

Huzara s—7 bales hides, Esmall Peeredina; 310 cwts olibanum, Damji Khimji; 168¾ cwts gum, A Khimji.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Monroe s—9 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

Triary s—3,999 cwts groundnuts, E Spinner and Co.

For Antwerp.

Etolia s—500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,090 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 90 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 32 bales hemp, R Kaderbhoy; 80 cwts gum, F Hurst; 110 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar; 355 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,025 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Trieste.

Wennington Hall s—220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Melpomene s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 290 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4 [illegible] Esook S Obedia.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, F L Balliboi and Co; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Genoa.

Melpomene s—510 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Cadiz s—300 bales cotton, C Rustomji Sethna.

Nurjahan s—[illegible] bales cotton, B Hardyal.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, Ramjee Kimjee; 200 bales cotton, K Harmeohrai; 1021 cwts raisin, A [illegible]; 437 cwts raisin, Quan Lun Knoo; 100 bales twist, R S Wobawalla and Co; 200 bales twist, [illegible] Campbell and Co; 250 bales twist, D P Shekar; 50 bales twist, N J [illegible]; [illegible] bales twist, Currimbhoy [illegible]

For [illegible]

Bormida s—[illegible] 200 bales twist [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 31.

Woodthorpe, Col, Beng, RE, on duty, from [illegible].

February 2.

Hollway, Capt, Bo, 7th Bo. Infy, from furlough, from England.
Graham, 2nd Lt, Bo, K O R Lanc Regt, on duty from England.
Sedgefield, Surg, Beng, I M D, on duty, from England.
Paterson, Surg-Maj, Beng, 31st Punj Inf, on leave, from Meerut.
McSwiney, Capt, Beng, 4th H C Cavalry, on duty, from England.
Barnsdale, Col, R A, from leave, from England.
Crommelin, Lieut, Beng, 1st Gurkhas, on leave, from England.

February 3.

O'Bryen, Lieut, Bengal, 27th Punjab Infy, from furlough, from England.
Johnstone, Capt, Bo, 4th H C Cavalry, on [illegible] duty, from Bolarum.
Stotherd, Lieut, Bengal, 4th H C Cavalry, on leave from Bolarum.

DEPARTURES.—January 30.

Montgomery, Capt, Bo Marine Batta, on duty, to Poona.

February 2.

Fendall, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, (m. c.), to England.
Gregory, 2nd Lieut, N-W-P, R Irish Fusiliers, to join on appointment, to Meerut.
Hollway, Capt, Bo, 7th Bo. Infy, from furlough, to Mhow.
O'Bryen, Lieut, Bengal, 27th Punjab Infy, on duty, to Bareilly.
Shirreff, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Lucknow.
Paterson, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 31 Punjab Infy, on leave, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 4th February, 1890.

1. The class of instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-quarters at 4-45 p.m. on Wednesday, the 5th instant, and every Wednesday, until further orders.

2. The annual meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at Coorla on the 10th instant, and following days. Intending competitors are requested to get their tickets by application at Head-Quarters before the meeting, if possible.

3. There will be a march out for "C" Company this evening. All members are requested to turn out and fall in at the entrance to the Victoria Gardens at 6-15 p.m. Uniform:—Khaki, red or white with arms and accoutrements. Volunteers wearing khaki should have no spikes, helmet, badges or chin-chains.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 4th February 1890.

1. Detail.—Orderly officer for the Day L. S. S. later. Next for duty—2nd Lieut. L. Penny. Orderly Sergt. D. A. Pinder.

2. Annual Practice—The Battery will parade for the annual practice, at 6 a.m. and 4-45 p.m. Members not parading at the Camp can join the Battery 10 minutes later, and up to 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

3. Nos. 1 of sub-divisions are held responsible that correct lists of the members occupying each tent are prepared and hung up by the Non-Commd. Officers in charge of tents. All casualties are to be noted on these lists, and are also to be intimated to the Camp Offices daily by 9 a.m.

4. With reference to Battery Order No. 5 of yesterday, the Orderly Sergeant of the day will ascertain at 9-30 p.m. daily whether member's residing in C[illegible] are present or otherwise, and report the result to the Orderly officer. The Orderly Sergeant will [illegible] daily from the Office, a list of the members on leave [illegible]

5. It is notified for information that the Bus [illegible] Camp twice in the morning i.e., at 8 and 9 o'[illegible] and will be ready at Apollo Hotel at 6-15 p.m. [illegible] bring members back into Camp.

6. The Battery will parade to-night at Camp [illegible] 9 p.m. for Carbine and Company drill. Dress—W[illegible]ng dress with arms and forage caps.

By order,
A. L[illegible], C[illegible]
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. [illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 3.

From Liverpool.

Clan Monroe s...1 case cutlery, E Habib and Co.

From London.

Massilia s—1 case printed books, Rogers and Co; 1 case silver plates, Lund, Blockley and Carter; 2 casks quinine, Harji Moolji; 21 cases bacon, cheese, &c, Green and Read; 5 cases biscuits, A H G Moosa; 125 cases wine, S Cowasji; 135 cases gin, D Dadabhoy; 50 cases aniline dye, W and A Graham; 4 cases printing ink, Gopal Narayen and Co.

Huzara s—70 cases oilmanstores, &c, E Nusserally; 47 cases varnish, &c, T F Bengalee; 328 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy; 100 bags chemicals, B Culliangi; 12 cases confectionary, D P Batlia and Co.

Govino s—434 cases oilmanstores, &c, E Saveedina and Co; 100 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee; 22 cases oilmanstore, &c, E Rasoolji; 115 cases oilmanstore, &c, D Dadabhoy; 4 cases aniline dye, D Motilal; 10 cases sulphate of quinine, Worden and Co.

From Antwerp.

Govino s—24 cases glassware, Soomer Veera; 50 cases window glass, A Mahomedally.

Huzara s—69 packages glassware, Cassum Naajee; 44 packages glassware, &c, Moosa Acob; 328 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy.

From Rotterdam.

Govino s—41 cases gin, Sorabji Cowasji.

From Charante.

Massilia s—327 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.

From Hamburg.

Huzara s—41 cases brandy, M Bhicaji.

Abeona s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Edulji Baronji.

From Trieste.

Poseidon s—2 packages soap, E Hoossein.

Medusa s—27 packages glassware, &c, F Mahomed; 12 bales printing papers, Byramji Shapoorji; 10 cases glassware, Hossein Ali and Co.

From Batoum.

Joseph Aroite s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Tharia Topen.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

February 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

From 1st February the charge per word on messages to Europe and Great Britain is reduced by two annas, *via* Turkey, Teheran or Suez. Also, with effect from 1st February, the charge on foreign Press telegrams to the United Kingdom, *via* Teheran or Suez, is reduced by one anna a word. A similar reduction is applicable to the rates given in Rule II. Section VI. of the Telegraph Guide.

The height of sea waves has long been the subject of controversy. Eminent hydrographers have insisted that storm-waves were usually not more than 10 feet high, and rarely over 20, when the conditions of the sea were most favourable for wave development. Many a traveller, [illegible] on a cabin transom, has looked up through the skylight to see the waves [illegible] crests, and wondered how even [illegible] show so high above a great [illegible] sailor dowsed by an [illegible] out on a topgallant [illegible] head [illegible] waves [illegible] "heel" [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE [illegible] Corrected, and [illegible] Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh [illegible] PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. [illegible] Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now [illegible] LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, new [illegible] designs. Excellent [illegible] view and westerly breeze. Under [illegible]

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in [illegible] ERANI HORMAZ [illegible], Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari [illegible]

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived [illegible] entirely new Stock of [illegible]—EBRAHIM [illegible], Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Imperial German Consul says :— [illegible] the HOTEL for the visitors to [illegible]

ARE you a martyr to Dyspepsia or Hysteria? [illegible] MOTVALA'S DINNER PILLS which only costs SIX ANNAS and you will be surprised at the [illegible] good which they will do you. For [illegible] apply to [illegible] MOTVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.—Regalia, [illegible] at Rs. 2, 1-14 and 1-12 per 100 respectively. These cigars are expressly prepared for us, of the finest selected and well matured Dindigul tobacco, and all lovers of Genuine Trichy should give them a trial. [illegible] and Co. 61 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This [illegible] Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to [illegible] and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N.-W.P.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A HOUSE in Medow Street, consisting of 3 floors at Rs. 75 per month, most suitable for office or residence, lately occupied by Messrs. Sydney Carleton and Co. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana, Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARCE'S, Church Gate Street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—[illegible] & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to [illegible] & Co., Sole Agents.

[illegible] **COMFORTABLE HOME** with liberty will be provided for old or broken-down well-bred [illegible] with no hereditary nervous illness. They will be [illegible] from. Apply to BREEDER, care of this paper.

OILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, [illegible] and [illegible], Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per [illegible]. [illegible] Tunes also to be had.—[illegible] & Co., Fort, Bombay.

[illegible] **& R. MACKAY'S** Liqueur Whiskey and [illegible] Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from F. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood," "Park Hall," "Reay Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of, from 2 to 6 bedrooms. Com[illegible] views. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 300 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

TO BARRISTERS and LAWYERS.—The address of Gentleman who inspected some GOLD BRACELET WATCHES about six weeks ago, having been accidentally mislaid, Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Ld., intimate hereby the ARRIVAL of an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of above articles, this week and which they will be pleased to show him.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate rates, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding [illegible] high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P," care of this office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, [illegible] for 6 months, [illegible] for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance. Postage extra.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered,

from the BEST makers.

		Rs
BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do. do.	10 " " do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, [illegible] 20 c. p.

INSULATED [illegible], from 6 annas per yard.

Do. [illegible] 1 anna "

[illegible] FISCHER & Co.

BUGGY, [illegible] AND VICTORIA FARES.

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

[illegible]

[illegible]

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of [illegible], selected by the well-known Inspector, C. G. Beldon, consisting of [illegible] Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 2 in. high, [illegible] Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart, and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

WRIST WATCHES.

Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel ......from	Rs. 25
Silver .... "	Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver...... "	Rs. 40
14ct. Gold .... "	Rs. 55
18ct. Gold .... "	Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.

Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE,

BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,

In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST.

(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. B. M. WALTON.)

27, MEDOW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the

Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.

" Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.

" Bombay—Mr. [illegible] MODY, [illegible]

" Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GANDEVI.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, at 4 p.m., on the premises by order of Messrs. Canjee Purbut and Co. on account and at the risk of Gungadhur Bhimjee by virtue of power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 23rd November 1887. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, premises, and chawl situated at Gandevi road and containing by admeasurement 1093 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue old No. 352 and new N. 2391 and old No. 7233-7234, and ward No. 2773 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the road and the property of Mancherjee Shunker, and on or towards the west by the property of Shunker Ramchandra, on or towards the north by the public road on the property of Mudon Bhimjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Shunker Ramchandra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani solicitors for the Vendor, or to the undersigned Auctioneer, No. 20 Esplanade road, National Bank Building.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, COOK-ROOM, STABLES AT PARLI HILL, BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 9th day of February, 1890, at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY Auctioneer, will by the order of H. O. Campbell, Esquire, put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereunder described.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 3,000 square yards or thereabouts, situate on Parli Hill, near Bandora, in the Island of Salsette, in survey No. 251, subdistrict Salsette and district Thanna, and bounded on or towards the north by a new and private road lately made by the Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited, on or towards the east by a road along the top of Parli Hill, on or towards the south by land of the late Merwanjee [illegible] Sethna, and on or towards the west by land belonging to the said Bombay Land and Building Company, Limited.

Together with a newly built bungalow on the said ground charmingly situated with an excellent view, and entirely open to the sea-breeze, and containing dining-room, drawing room, morning room, two bed rooms with dress-rooms, and bath rooms attached, and a large godown, a large garden and well of good water, and also roomy coach-house, stabling for 3 horses, cook-room and ample servants' quarters.

Together with all right, easements and appurtenances belonging thereto.

The bungalow is now in the occupation of C. H. B. Forbes, Esquire, under a lease for one year from the 1st January, 1890, at a monthly rent of Rs. 110.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, 20, National Bank Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,

Bombay, February 4, 1890. Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows :—

2 Quite New Bicycles of Coventry best make.
1 Double Door Safe.
1 Square Piano and 1 upright Piano.
1 Bale 400 dozen W. H. K. & Co.
1 Case Gents Gold Brocades.
1 Case Flowers Velvet.
1 Case Velvet Ribbons.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, February 4, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases embroidered muslin.
2 bales white handkerchiefs.
2 " " [illegible]
2 " " [illegible]
100 cases table and carriage candles.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] B. B. A. C. [illegible] Volunteers, never worn.
[illegible]

[illegible] & Co.

[illegible] & CO.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3.

FINANCIAL quotations were all unchanged in London on Saturday, including the price of Silver at 44⅛ per oz., and no advices by wire regarding Cotton or General Produce are to hand since those chronicled in our last report.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office.	Inc.	Rs.	5,65,725
" " Branches.........	"	"	2,05,705
Other Deposits	"	"	10,17,346
Government Securities	Dec.	"	63,131
Loans..	Inc.	"	19,81,969
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	8,17,345
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	73,105
Cash and Currency Notes.........	Inc.	"	6,78,790

When the Bank wired its minimum rate to 10 per cent. last week, two days before the usual board meeting, it was felt that there were indications of increased demands upon the Bank's resources; and, indeed, in the bazaar, the tightness of money which had hitherto been most felt in the higher financial circles, was beginning to affect prejudicially at least one branch of trade. If such was the case, however, the application of the screw on Tuesday sufficed to check the outflow of cash as far as the Presidency Bank is concerned; and the statement, of which we give a comparative abstract above, shows little change in the trade movement of money since the previous Saturday. It will be seen that loans had increased to the extent of nearly 20 lakhs; but on the other hand, there had been a considerable accession to Private Deposits, and discounts had fallen off considerably, the aggregate of the two latter items counterbalancing the former within 1¾ lakh, which thus represents the net expansion in the trade demand, the increase of 6¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance being attributable to larger Government Deposits.

COTTON.—We have to report another very quiet day in this staple, in sympathy with the unencouraging tenor of the latest news from the ruling markets; but Saturday's quotations have been repeated for most descriptions. Under 1,000 bales of ready stuff have changed hands, consisting principally of Nugger, at Rs. 214; and Barsee at Rs. 226; and including a small parcel of Broach, at Rs. 241 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports issued to-day speak of the want of rain in several districts in which Cotton is largely grown; but these advices have now reference to other crops than that which is now being harvested in uninterruptedly favourable weather. No fresh news is to hand from Broach; but from the Dhollera circle accounts are satisfactory, picking having become more general in several districts, and it was expected that the suitable weather prevailing would improve the yield slightly at Veerumgaum. At Bhownuggur the plants continued to flourish, and new Cotton was arriving to the extent of 15 to 20 docras daily. It is a noticeable feature in connection with the gathering of the Oomra Crop this season, that arrivals at some of the principal centres of the trade in particular districts have been insignificant, owing to the diversion of supplies to surrounding markets, where better prices are obtainable; and this is especially the case with regard to Barsee and Dhulia.

WHEAT has been dull, only a slight enquiry having been felt from exporters for any description, but we make no change in our quotations, which, however, are nominal to some extent in the absence of fresh business.

SEEDS, though not as dull as Wheat, are still very quiet, with only a moderate business passing, and that, we understand, mainly in completion of previous engagements, fresh transactions being out of the question on the present basis of rates for the stuff itself, Freights, and Exchange.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton..........................	8,013	bales.
Wheat...........................	10,[illegible]	cwts.
Linseed.........................	[illegible]	"
Rapeseed......................	[illegible]	"
Gingelly	5,[illegible]	"
Ground Nuts.................	6,[illegible]	"
Castor Seed..................	1,[illegible]	"

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing. Business has been done for Liverpool at 22s. 6d., and for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 23s. per ton, all for March shipment.

EXCHANGE has been steady for forward and near forward Bills, and a fair amount of Paper has come out at 1s. 5½d. for three months' sight Credits for the end of March, and at 1s. 5 3-16 to 5 [illegible] for April. At closing we quote February delivery, after the 15th, at 1s. 5 7-16d.; March, at 1s. 5 [illegible]; and April, at 1s. 5 3-16d.; and ready [illegible] as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	....	1s. 5 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight...	1s. 5 7-16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 5 17-32d. to 9-16d.	"
France	3 do.	1-84½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This being settling day for the February account, there has been a good deal of animation in the market, and rates have fluctuated considerably, touching at one time 98 5-16 for Fours for cash and account, and receding to 98; but eventually closing at 98⅛ for Money, and the March account, at 98⅜. For 4½ per cents, 100⅛ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES have been neglected, and with the exception of an advance of Rs. 5 each in Khatau Mucoonji, Luckmidas Khimji, and New Great Eastern Cotton Mills shares, and a decline of Rs. 10 on Clydesdale Dyeing at our quotations we have no alteration to note in our list this evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, [illegible]

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the evening of the 8th [illegible], arrived here yesterday.

ADEN, FEB. 2.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Maria Theresa from Trieste left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, [illegible]

H. M. S. Himalaya sailed for Hongkong.

The P. and O. steamer Massilia arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, [illegible]

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed [illegible] quiet.

Good Dhollera..................................	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8½ "	6s. [illegible]
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account ...	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69¾
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	44⅛d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 3.—Pressure has increased in Rajputana, Guzerat, Central India, [illegible] and south of the Peninsula, and [illegible] elsewhere. Changes are everywhere moderate or slight, and general distribution is unchanged. [illegible] are the same as yesterday and the force is everywhere light or moderate. [illegible] has changed irregularly, except in central and northwestern districts where it has risen. [illegible] is above the normal in Bengal, Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Central India, it is below elsewhere. Weather is very fine, and shows every appearance of continuing so.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[illegible]

BANDORA.

MARRIAGE.

DUGGAN—MURRAY.—February 1, at St. Stephen's Church, Bandora Hill, by the Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldsmyer Lewis, B.A., B.D., Henry James Duggan, Barrister-at-Law, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, to Jessie Elizabeth, second daughter of Archibald McArn Murray, of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Further letters have been received upon this subject, but the correspondence must cease.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1890.

THE news from Pera, published in the *Times*, that French and Russian agents are busily engaged in urging upon the Turkish Government the propriety of insisting on an early termination of the British occupation of Egypt, must be interpreted in connection with some interesting pronouncements by the Cairo correspondent of the same paper on January 10th, and a letter from Sir George Campbell on the same date setting forth certain aspects of the question which are generally lost sight of. When the circumstances are looked at in their integrity it will be seen that there are reasons why the French Government, in so far as it represents the French bondholders, cannot be so anxious as it affects to be to precipitate the military evacuation of Egypt and thus imperil the stability of Egyptian finance. The demand is urged not so much in the hope that it will be at once and prematurely complied with, but as a means of applying a convenient form of political pressure with a view to obtaining concessions on other points. These have an importance of their own, but are steadily ignored in the letters of correspondents anxious to show that the French Government desires nothing but evacuation, which with the Mahdists on the frontier would of course mean red-ruin and the breaking up of laws. The question kept studiously in the foreground is represented as entirely turning on the "sentimental" refusal of France to acquiesce, as all the Powers have done, in the reduction of the 5 per cent. interest paid on the £22,000,000 of the Privileged Debt to 4 per cent. under an arrangement effected by Sir Edgar Vincent. The reduction would, after all charges were paid, leave the Egyptian exchequer £160,000 or £170,000 which now has to be paid away. England, Italy, Germany, and Austria, consented to the proposed change; Russia asked that the amount should be devoted to reduce taxation, and this condition being acquiesced in that Power also agreed. France somewhat maladroitly made her consent dependent on the fixing of a date for the evacuation of the country by the British troops. Lord Salisbury not unnaturally replied that the two questions could not be regarded as interdependent, and declined to fix a date for the evacuation. Recently, encouraged by some proposed expressions of goodwill towards the Khedive addressed by President Carnot to his Highness, [illegible] ventured to hope that by building a golden bridge he might enable the Government of the Republic to gracefully retire from a false position. The reply of M. Spuller the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was that the situation remaining the same, the French Government adhered to its declaration. The abolition of the corvée has been effected of late by the substitution of paid for forced labour on the embankments, and the clearances of canals and drains, by the Public Works Department under Sir Colin Moncreiff. The money was found, to the amount of £112,000 a year, chiefly by a labour tax paid by the fellaheen, who would otherwise have had to work for nothing. This impost fell heavily on the poorest class, and it is proposed to put in its place a tax of three piastres or about seven annas and a half per acre on the land. This tax would yield £150,000 a year. Obviously if the interest on the Privileged Debt could be reduced, this tax, which is naturally very distasteful to the landed interest, would be no longer necessary, and the French Government were again asked to consent to the conversion of the Privileged Debt. Riaz Pasha "raising his voice" at a meeting of the general assembly when proposing the tax, said that the consent of Europe was necessary to the conversion, and that he had obtained the consent from every Power but France, and that he was still hopeful that France, by giving an ultimate consent, would render unnecessary an additional tax on the land. The announcement was perfectly understood, writes the correspondent of the *Times*. No reply had been received, and the consent of the French Government being withheld, the odium of the new tax would fall upon the right shoulders, for it would be known as the "French Tax."

Sir George Campbell, who was recently in Egypt, points out that the French have been more tolerant of our occupation of Egypt than they would otherwise have been, owing to the fact that French investors have a large stake in the tranquillity and security of the country, and the knowledge that they would suffer more than any other body from an early evacuation. But it is natural that they should ask that that portion of the interest to be economised by the conversion of the debt—and the operation in regard to the Privileged Debt is only a fifth of what is in contemplation—should be applied to the strengthening of the Egyptian Army. They further press for a voice in the expenditure on public works of the new loans which it is proposed to raise for the purpose of adding new areas brought under irrigation. On this question of irrigation the former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal makes some observations which deserve attention not only in Egypt but in India. Referring to a common French sarcasm that we insist on treating the Nile as if it were the Ganges, he shows that there is a great deal more truth in the expression than those who use it have ever suspected. In past ages and until Mehemet Ali's time the land of Egypt owed its fertility to the direct overflow of the Nile when its waters were thick with the fertilising mud from the distant south. This splendid manure was deposited on the arid soil and gave it new fertility every year. The land produced corn in great abundance, and there was never any question of the soil becoming [illegible] In the same way [illegible]

[illegible]

the land. Under Mehemet Ali what may be described as the Gangetic system was introduced in order that cotton and sugarcane might be grown by irrigation during the dry season. The old system which consisted of the damming and directing of the flood waters which deposited their silt has been superseded in Lower Egypt by a quite modern system. To grow cotton and sugarcane, which will not grow, like wheat, between the floods, the floods are shut off the land, and the water is supplied throughout the year when it contains no fertilising silt. This process was going on before the British occupation, but it has received a new development under our engineers, who have been supplied with funds from loans raised for the purpose of enlarging the area under paying crops. Wheat has almost fallen out of the list of exports. Cotton occupies most of the irrigated lands, which are not manured, even the cotton seeds being exported. The complaints are now becoming general that the land is becoming exhausted. Sir George states that when he read this he was incredulous, and said that Egypt had taken so many thousands of years to become exhausted, it could probably last a few years longer. But when the difference between the old system, under which the soil was annually replenished with the richest loam of Central Africa, and the new under which it was simply irrigated and not renewed, came to be considered, he was convinced that it is time to ask whether the present practice is likely to prove satisfactory in the long run. In one respect Egypt under the modern system is at a serious disadvantage as compared with the Gangetic plains. The latter escapes the worst effects of the system of artificial irrigation through the curative effect of the heavy fall of refreshing rains which wash away the noxious salts; in Egypt there is practically no rain, and the noxious salts remain. There is certainly much room for grave doubts as to the wisdom of a complete departure from the traditional methods of utilising the Nile water when it brings down the fruitful slime which the Athara contributes so abundantly to it, and replacing them by a system which takes no thought of the morrow and subordinates everything to the financial necessity of paying the landholders their four or five per cent. The question may well be asked whether the landholders themselves are likely to be eventually the gainers if the future fertility of the Egyptian delta be bartered for the large returns to be obtained by irrigation in and out of season?

WHEN we observed the other day that it was the declared policy of Government to admit into Volunteer Corps such natives of India as the members were willing to receive, we might have pointed out that this policy is now nearly thirty years old. The question was first raised in Bombay in 1861, when a number of Parsees in this city applied to the Adjutant of the recently formed Rifle Corps to be enrolled in a company of their own. The local Government favoured the proposal, but in laying it before the Government of India they pointed out that the case of these fifty Parsees necessarily entailed the more general question of whether native volunteer corps should be permitted. The answer that came from Calcutta was favourable not only to the Parsees, but to natives in general. The [illegible] "had no objection to the admission of Parsees or of any other native Indian subjects of the Queen in the volunteer corps." But then, as now, the Government distinctly objected to the idea of forming separate corps, or even companies, consisting solely of natives. As a further indication of the continuity of the policy which the Government have followed in this matter, we may point out that the terms of the Order issued by the Government of India in 1861 are almost identical with those of the Order promulgated in Poona a few days ago. The condition of entrance in both Orders is identically the same, namely, that the native applicant for admission shall understand sufficiently the English language, shall adopt the uniform of the corps, and shall be able and willing to serve in its duties. Mr. J. P. Cornforth, who was a lieutenant in the old corps, and is as active and enthusiastic a volunteer to-day as he was thirty years ago, has been good enough to send us copies of the Orders and proceedings of the Corps at that time. From them we learn that on the 10th of September 1861 six Parsee members were elected, and a few days later twenty more were added to the Corps. Others came in afterwards, and a newspaper of the day records "for the last three days a number of Parsees have attended the drill at the Town Hall dressed in the uniform of the European corps, and we are glad to learn that fresh members have recently tendered their names to the gallant Commandant." There must be still a few old volunteers who are able to recall the appearance of the Parsee Volunteers on parade. It is said that they attended regularly, and were quick at picking up their drill. To nearly all of them the holding of a gun was a novel experience, and it is not surprising to hear that at first there was much "bobbing" on the range, and that during their first pulls at the trigger many a brave volunteer turned his head aside before the hammer had fallen. As time went by, however, the Parsee Volunteers became fairly expert marksmen, and some of them grew singularly enamoured of the weapons which they once looked at so diffidently. But the history of the Bombay Rifle Corps of 1860 is a short one, and in time it died, as movements of this kind sometimes do die, from inanition. If stirring regimental orders could have kept the Corps alive it would have had a more prosperous career. Colonel Robertson, C. B., who was Commandant of the Corps, was never sparing of admonition on the vitally important question of regularity of attendance. On one occasion he commented in the regimental orders upon the fact that only thirty out of upwards of eighty members were on parade. The result of irregular attendance at drill, it was pointed out, was very striking, for while some of those under arms were surprisingly steady and up to their work, there were several who were "uncomfortably and ludicrously at a loss what to do." Yet even this stern reproof was of no avail, for the simple reason that it was not against indifference or indolence alone that the gallant Colonel had to contend, but against vanity itself. When the parades were near the bandstand there were volunteers turned out in respectable numbers, for the benefit of the ladies apparently. When the parade was on the Esplanade, where there were fewer to look on, the attendance dwindled to the strength of an attenuated company. Colonel Robertson's [illegible] order of the 7th of May 1861 [illegible]

[illegible]

four General Parades only 31, 31, 13, and 36 out of 86 [illegible] The only plausible [illegible] Colonel Robertson has heard from the Volunteers [illegible] for this melancholy hanging back [illegible] duty enthusiastically undertaken a short time ago, is that a crowd of [illegible] collects to look at them when they parade on the usual ground between the [illegible] and the sea. This may perhaps be [illegible] feelings, and although Colonel [illegible] does not think it a valid reason for neglect of duty and disregard of order, yet he has in pity to poor human nature and delicate [illegible] asked and obtained the permission of the Officer Commanding the Marine Battalion for the use of his Parade Ground on Tuesday evenings. The General Parade will therefore be on that spot *after the current week*, and the Commanding Officer trusts that the whole of the members will punctually and regularly attend in future." We do not know how far the experience of the past in these matters may be made to throw light upon present difficulties in the way of volunteering. But Colonel Robertson seems to have been a judge of human nature, and to have understood the weakness as well as the strength of the volunteer movement of his day. Even to this problem a solution may be found in the old advice "*Cherchez la femme.*"

MR. BRADLAUGH has lost no time in keeping his engagement with the Bombay Congress. More than a week before the assembling of Parliament he has drafted the Bill which he undertook in Bombay to introduce on the first day of the Session. A Central News telegram to-day indicates its main provisions. Brief though the outline is, it names more than one feature which will be new to those who followed the debates of the Congress, but were not admitted into the secrets of the Committee—the Caucus we had almost said—which instructed Mr. Bradlaugh. What, for instance, are the limits of the six provinces which it is proposed to endow with representative Legislative Councils? Apparently, it is part of the scheme that the Central Provinces—still a non-regulation territory, and in many respects the better for that—shall be made a regulation province with a Council of their own. Then, again, when did the Congress, apart from the Committee which deliberated in secret, discuss the principle of co-optative election of one-fifth of the elective members? The principle may be a good or bad one, but it can scarcely be said that the Congress showed any decided preference for it. Mr. Bradlaugh must be careful not to give the enemy occasion for saying that while the Congress does not represent India, his Bill does not represent anything that the Congress had in its mind, or was capable of comprehending. The Congress drew out its blank cheque, and Mr. Bradlaugh and his instructors in Committee have filled it in very largely in the light of their own judgment.

THE visit of Prince Albert Victor to Kathiawar next month will be celebrated by the Nawab of Junagadh, the premier Chief of the Province, by the establishment in that city of an asylum for lepers, the foundation stone of which his Royal Highness has been asked to lay. The cost of the building itself will be borne by the Wazir Bahauddin, from whose generosity the State has on many occasions benefited, while the cost of maintaining the institution will be borne by the Nawab. The visit will be for two reasons appropriate, first on account of the interest which his Royal Highness's father has shown in the question of leprosy in India and elsewhere, and secondly because for many years past Junagadh has been resorted to by lepers from far and near. They have taken up their abode in the precincts of the Uparkot Fort, the popular belief being that the place is peculiarly favourable to the recovery of sufferers from leprosy. The benefit of the institution will not be restricted to the Nawab's subjects, but will be open to lepers from all parts of Kathiawar.

THE Bombay Government have under their consideration an offer made by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit of a lakh of rupees for establishing a Lepers' Home in commemoration of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor to this city. This offer will form one more link in the chain of Sir Dinshaw's munificent benefactions.

LAST night a novel ceremony took place, at the Gaiety Theatre, upon the occasion of the marriage of Staff Captain Larrai Singh to *Lieutenant* Phul Bai, both native officers in the Salvation Army. The couple were united by Major Ajeet Singh, and there were upwards of sixty officers, present upon the stage.

A POINT which it is satisfactory to note in the history of the Telegraph Department for the past year, observes a contemporary is the evidence of economy in the transmission of State messages. Not only that the number of messages has decreased, which is in part at least due to the pacification of Burma, but that the cost of single messages has been reduced. There is reason to believe that officers in the field and officials charged with the transmission of State messages to England, used of old little care in reducing the cost to a minimum: but in the case of the former the enforcement of cash payment has had an excellent effect, and the extended use of the word code into the latter has brought down the average cost of a State telegram to England from Rs. 102 three years ago, to Rs. 84 last year; and in the past three months of the present official year it has fallen to Rs. 67.

ONE of the curiosities of the Act constituting the Special Commission was that it did not say to whom the report was to be made. The Commissioners were told "to report," but Ministers forgot to state to whom the Commissioners were to address their report. The difficult question thus left open has not, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, been finally settled. The report was finished some little time since, and is believed to have reached the [illegible] from the printer's hands early in the week [illegible] left. Two of the Commissioners are understood to take the view that, as the report affects the conduct of members of the House of Commons, it should be addressed to the Speaker of [illegible] The other Commissioner holds that [illegible] course should be pursued, and the report [illegible] the Home Office for submission to her Majesty and her advisers. The view of the majority of the Commissioners will doubtless prevail, but meanwhile it remains in the custody of the [illegible]

SENHOR A. M. TAVARES, Judge of the High Court of Goa, in an [illegible] article in the *Anglo-Lusitano*, [illegible]

[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

MR. PARNELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE TIMES.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The jury, which has tried Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times* for libel by the publication of Pigott's forged letters gave their verdict this morning.

Mr. Parnell was awarded £5,000 damages.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and Mr. [illegible], M.P.s, have undertaken to support Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill to amend the Indian Councils.

As the Bill laid before the House, the Bill proposes that six provinces shall each have an elected body, four-fifths to be elected by qualified voters, the remainder by co-optation.

A FRENCH DUEL.

In a duel on the Belgian frontier, the Marquis Mores wounded M. Dreyfus, editor of the *Nation*. The duel was fought with pistols.

THE ALEXANDRIA COMMAND.

Colonel Sir W. F. Butler is appointed to the command of Alexandria, with the local rank of Brigadier-General, and will take over the duties in March next.

THE ENGLISH IN LISBON.

LISBON, FEB. 3.

The English clerks here, having been dismissed from their employment, are destitute in the streets, and without the means to return to their homes.

MR. PARNELL AND THE AMERICAN IRISH.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The American Irish will abstain from holding a Convention at present, this decision being arrived at on the advice of Mr. Parnell.

SHOCKING FATALITY IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, FEB. 3.

The residence of Mr. Secretary Tracy at Washington has been destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Tracy was killed by jumping from an upper window. Mr. Tracy and his daughter were rescued while unconscious.

The condition of both is still critical.

THE MADRAS RIOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 3.

The Godown Street riot case has at last terminated. In his judgment Mr. Scharlieb says the highest legal talent has been employed, and no pains spared on either side to sift matters to the bottom. The accused were forty-seven in number, forty-two being Mahomedans, five Hindus. In considering the measure of punishment to be meted out to the delinquents he felt bound to take into account that having once broken the bounds, the Mahomedans [illegible] authority. It spoke well for them and for the police that between thirty or forty police were able to keep in check two or three hundred Mahomedans.

Thirty-one prisoners were found guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly, of rioting, and of committing an affray. All these, with the exception of the seventh accused, were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and fined Rs. 100 each; in default three months' additional. The seventh accused, who had been severely burnt, was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 100; in default three months' rigorous imprisonment; and another prisoner was sentenced to one month' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 25; in default one week additional. Two others were fined Rs. 25 each; in default one week rigorous. The rest were discharged.

THE DURBUNGA TEMPLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBUNGA, FEB. 2.

A crowded meeting, presided over by Babu Lalitesswarsing, and attended by the Heneurable Raja Rameshursing Bahadur, Babu Smlapatising, and some 4,000 men was held to-day. It confirmed the proceedings of the previous public meetings *re* the Mahabir Temple, and expressed indignation at the Municipal Chairman "squandering the ratepayers' money in legal expenses." Mr. Rahaman, barrister, and Mr. Manisalam Mukhtiar addressed the meeting, and expressed their sympathy with its objects. Many Mussalmen attended the meeting and thanked the Lieutenant-Governor and the divisional commissioners for their prompt action. Telegrams were sent to the Lieutenant-Governor requesting him to check the chairman in his disposal of the Municipal funds. The meeting thanked the public of different places and the press for their sympathy. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was collected on the spot.

THE C. D. ACTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, FEB. 2.

A meeting was held here to-day to protest against the draft rules concerning contagious and infectious diseases, under the new Cantonment Act. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a memorial.

STRANDING OF THE INCHLONGA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

The British steamer Inchlonga, coming from London with general cargo, has grounded at Hooghly Point. The steamer Dalhousie is waiting alongside to render assistance. A portion of the cargo has been landed.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 3.

[illegible] probably close at Calcutta [illegible]

[illegible] LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[illegible] Committees on the [illegible] will be most likely [illegible] the Council, on [illegible]

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Acting Archdeacon, preached at the Church parade of the Bombay Volunteers in the Cathedral on Sunday evening, and took for his text 1 Cor. IX. 25, "Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible." The preacher said:—

It is once more my happy privilege to welcome you, the Volunteers of Bombay, to this Cathedral Church. Once more I have chosen for the basis of my sermon words written by the great Gentile Apostle Paul. There are words and scenes in the life of most men which form epochs in their career, and give the start to impulses which throb on through their remaining years. Such, in my own life, have been these words of Paul, and the occasion when they first impressed themselves on my memory. It happened thus. Long years ago in the chapel of my old school I and others sat listening to Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, as he spoke at a school confirmation from these words. But strange to say it was a quotation from a heathen poet which established them for ever from that day as the motto of more lives than one, a line from the Iliad of Homer pronounced in grand sonorous tones by one of the best Greek scholars of the day. Forgive me if before translating them I give them in the original, for there is a grandeur in their very sound: *aien aristeuein kai hupeirochon emmenai allon* "ever to strain to reach the topmost point of excellence, and to outstrip all other men." But there is a sharp contrast between the aspiration of the Greek hero for the perishable crown and the aspiration of the Christian apostle for the imperishable. The ideal aim of life with each was the loftiest conceivable by him—but the aim of the heathen was essentially selfish and temporal, the aim of the Christian unselfish and eternal. The one sought the bubble reputation of this world, involving indeed self-sacrifice and self-discipline, the other the glory of God and self-surrender. We, of to-day, are inheritors of the results of the principles which guided the lives of our ancestors, and we are fashioning a like legacy for posterity. The principles of our lives will largely condition theirs—the action of our lives will guide the action of theirs. The voice of a bygone age speaks as when the men who were its mouthpieces have been long dead. The seeds of truth, honour, purity, and holiness, or of their opposites, falsehood, dishonour, impurity and sin, sown in one age, ripen in another, and the crop is ever as the seed. The mighty dynasties of Israel, Greece, and Rome have crumbled to decay, but the genius of each set moving waves of impulse which still influence the world of to-day. The sweet songs of David, the stern enactments of the Law of Moses, the bitter Lamentations of Jeremiah, the thunder of the prophets, the art, the philosophy, the literature of Greece, the iron imperialism of Rome—they are not dead, and still exercise their potent sway over the action and thought of the world. Unconsciously, it may be, they tinge deeply the colour and the character of men and women, who know them by name, if at all. Other ages wove the garland which we wear to-day, as we weave that which shall be set on the brow of children yet unborn. And what is the legacy we, of to-day, are fashioning to be the possession of posterity? Is it the sorrowful heritage of sin, stained lives based on low base principles? Is it the fatal heritage of impaired physical constitution, the outcome of sensual, often swinish, self-indulgence? Is it the destructive heritage of the mad revolt of reason against faith? Is it the vanity of a vain life, bewailed so sadly by him who is reckoned the wisest of men—who had seen and experienced life in most of its phases, had basked in the sunshine of love—had rested on the ease of wealth, had swayed the sceptre of despotic rule—yet learnt that love, wealth, and power are vanity—knowing, as each dear possession was wrested from him, the futility of mere human effort, the instability of mere human possession, the vanity of mere human life? Or is it the precious form of life which is not vain but for ever permanent—the life of noble principle and stern duty—the life that aims at infinite purity, infinite holiness, infinite humility, which will abide, the keenest trial notwithstanding, in eternal triumphant beauty, amid the calcined embers of the wood, hay, and stubble of the vanities of a vain life? The answer to these stupendous questions will be based on the verdict framed in accordance with the evidence afforded by the life of the future—as the evidence of the life of to-day frames our verdict on the principles of the past. [illegible] influence depends on the nature of the ideal aim in life. If the aim is high and noble the influence is ennobling and uplifting—if base and dwarfed the influence is debasing. "Show me your ideal and I will tell you not what you yet may be, but what your influence on others will be." Oh! when I see too many men and women proposing low and unworthy aims for their efforts I grieve, not for their certain ruin, but for the heritages of ruin which they pass on. The grandeur of the statesmanship of Aristides or Perikles, the immorality of the demagogue Cleon, set in action impulses in the national character of more nations than Greece. The atrocious cruelty of Nero, the sublime purity of Marcus Aurelius are factors in the degeneration and development of the nations of all subsequent time. And thus it sometimes happens that the Belial grace of some child of evil infects with rottenness a school, a college, or a society, by the demoralising power of the ignoble brilliancies of a bad success. So the objective influence of heroes, of men who to power add sincerity, passes like the blood pulsing through national and domestic organisms. The heroes of Greek mythology played more than a mythical part in the history of the race—Jason, Perseus, Theseus, Hercules. The record of their heroic deeds, sung by the national bards, or enshrined in the national drama, fired the youth of Greece to many valiant victories. Who does not feel conscious of the glow of an added power into his being as he reads the life of Gordon, true to the death to his high trust, in desolation and desertion, or the pathetic story of Father Damien, calmly ministering to rotting lepers with the sure knowledge that one day the loathsome disease would claim him as its victim. These are the examples that each man may set of devotion to duty against all promptings of self-interest. This is the imperishable crown, you may win and lay gently down when you die to be set with honour on the brow of your children. But there is also a subjective influence going out like virtue from a life aiming at high ideals. Such lives create a new atmosphere. The motto of such lives is "sursum corda" the grand invitation given by the Church to her children in the office of the Holy Communion, when she has set forth to them the all embracing promises of God, in the comfortable words winning from their lips the quick response, "We lift them up to the Lord,"—aye lift them up higher and higher even to the Lord. Many of you may possibly be called to military duties, to face a human foe in battle, you who wear the Queen's uniform—but most of you will doubtless spend your days as soldiers only in the army of Jesus Christ. Yet the characteristics of the true soldier of the Queen and those of the true soldier of the Cross are much the same. He only is a true soldier

> Whom neither shape nor danger can dismay,
> Nor thought of tender happiness betray.
> This is the happy warrior, this is he
> That every man-at-arms should strive to be.

Your life then must rest on high principles. Let your life be according to the measure of a man that is an angel. Such a life may be lonely but it will be free. Christ's life was lonely but free, free in the freedom of God's service, free from sin. The man of principle is the servant of truth if his country lies, if the world lies, if his friends lie, he will say so, for he knows truth is the condition of freedom, that

> He's a slave who would not be
> In the right with two or three;
> He's a slave who would not choose
> Hatred, slander, and abuse
> Rather than in silence shrink
> From the truth he needs must think.

Such a man is the servant of the Lord Jehovah, before whose presence every false foul Dagon falls flat on his face in shameful defeat—and his service too is perfect freedom. Thus Christianity presents the true ideal of [illegible] life based on the altruistic principle of [illegible], the imperishable crown is for such a life only. The satisfaction which accompanies the attainment of selfish ends won by selfish means passes quickly—the joy which comes from the knowledge that we have aided others by the establishment of some great principle, at the distinction of some great evil—this is joy unquenchable. It is the fashion to heap scorn and ridicule on the life that strives for ideals—which strives and does not seem to attain. Yet the struggle begets an atmosphere purer and stronger than seemed to him who waged it, full of power for others who breathe it, carrying them on to self-conquest in a strength not their own, yet from whence gained they cannot tell—it is the impalpable atmosphere of [illegible]. So to live is indeed to [illegible]

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 1.

On Thursday last a pleasing ceremony took place in the Albert Edward Hospital of this city. In the presence of the principal Europeans and Natives, H. H. Sakwarbai Ranee Sahib presented prizes to the students who have lately completed one eighteen months' course of training in the nursing class. The Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., was unable to be present, as he is on tour in the Southern Maratha States. One of the upper wards of the hospital was neatly decorated for the accommodation of the audience, a purdah being hung across the door leading into the next room in which were seated the Ranee Sahiba and native ladies.

The proceedings began with a speech from the Durbar Surgeon, Dr. George Sinclair, to whose innate powers of organisation the highly proficient condition of this hospital, and of the whole of the medical department of this State bear testimony. Dr. Sinclair said:—

Your Highnesses, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The presence of so many ladies here to-day is indeed most welcome not as the mere graceful adornment of an interesting ceremony, though that in itself would be a beautiful function beautifully fulfilled, but because it gives me the opportunity of claiming the sympathies of the ladies for a cause I feel sure must come near to every woman's heart, and touch those deep-seated feelings of tenderness to which suffering can never plead in vain.

I would make myself the mouth-piece for [illegible] of an appeal unuttered and mute, yet real and eloquent and going up from thousands of women throughout the length and breadth of India, an appeal touching and pathetic by reason of the very helplessness from which it comes. It is the appeal of mothers among the poor in the suffering of childbirth, an appeal from sisters to sisters, sisters poor and uneducated, yet capable of suffering, to their sisters enlightened, sharing with them the same sufferings but greatly lightened by the service of science and education. As a medical man I need but hint at the diminution of suffering, and the great diminution of risk through the assistance of competent skill in the shape of doctor or nurse. What would you do without it? The Indian women of the poor (and rich too) have no such advantages; hence through the services of ignorant *dayins* much needless suffering and terrible mortality ensue. Efforts here on a small scale have been made to deal with this great problem in the hope of [illegible] in course of time, the untrained and ignorant *dayins* [illegible] the skilled and experienced assistance of duly qualified midwives and nurses.

How far these efforts have proved successful the report about to be read by the Dewan [illegible]. But from the opportunities afforded of [illegible] an opinion I can safely say that in the [illegible] we have material for trained nurses quite capable of being wrought into good practical midwives and hospital dressers. While in our hospital and staff we possess the machinery for their training and education. And now ladies in claiming your sympathy in this important work and good wishes for the nurses, I shall conclude with the following quotation from an inaugural address recently delivered by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell at the London School of Medicine for Women. "Women," she assured her hearers, "are from the great spiritual fact of maternity the natural guardians of helplessness and ignorance, the defenders of the weak, the natural foes of cruelty and injustice." This being so to whom then could I appeal with greater confidence for sympathy and encouragement than to the fair possessors of this noble heritage, whom I see so well represented here this evening.

After Dr. Apte had given a Marathi version of Dr. Sinclair's speech, the Dewan Khan Bahadur M. Kabrajee, C.I.E., rose and said:—

It is my pleasing duty to give a brief outline of the circumstances which have led to the formation of a class for the training of female medical pupils in connection with the Albert Edward Hospital at this station, and also to refer to the progress the course of training and results of the final examination of the first batch of female medical pupils who have come under instruction. In October 1885 a meeting, [illegible] held for the purpose of furthering [illegible] Kolhapur [illegible] medical education for women, when it was resolved that Miss Bodley, Dean of the Medical Faculty, Philadelphia, U. S. A., should be applied to, for a lady doctor, for the purpose of imparting medical instruction to women in the Southern Maratha Country. In reply to this application Miss Bodley recommended that the services of Mrs. Anandibai Joshi, then studying at the Philadelphia School of Medicine for Women should be entertained on the completion of the course of study she was then undergoing. This lady, however, did not live to join her appointment, and on the death of Dr. Anandibai Joshi, Dr. Sinclair submitted a proposal to the Council of Administration, recommending, that instead of a lady doctor, the services of a duly qualified European midwife, and nurse should be entertained, for the purpose of instructing and supervising a carefully trained class of female medical pupils on a salary of Rs 150 a month rising to Rs. 200. This proposal having been approved by the Council of Administration, and on the recommendation of Dr. Arnott, Professor of Midwifery, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, the services of Mrs. Sarah Sykes (then working in connection with the "All Saints" Sisterhood) were secured. These preliminaries arranged the class as at present constituted and was started in June 1888. The class then formed consisted of eight pupils, two from the Sangli State and six from Kolhapur, of the eight pupils two were Kokanastha Brahmins, two Shenvi Brahmins, three Marathas, and one Mahomedan with one exception all belonging to the better class. Four of these were fairly well educated, while, the others, though equally intelligent and useful had not learnt to read and write. In the future, however, the possession of a fair education will be considered a *sine qua non* for admission into this class. It did not appear to Dr. Sinclair, and the Council quite agreed with him that any thing elaborate should not be aimed at; only a simple and practical knowledge such as could be acquired in a course of eighteen months, seemed to be all that was desired. The nurses during this period being allowed a salary of Rs. 7 per mensem. Training lectures on midwifery were delivered three times a week. A special text book on this subject having been prepared by Dr. V. G. Apte, the Assistant Darbar Surgeon, for which the thanks of the Darbar are due to him. Each lecture was always followed by a short *viva voce* examination to test how far the subject had been grasped by the pupils. Every opportunity, moreover, was taken to give practical and clinical instruction on this subject. Care was also taken in the course of instruction to point out the mistakes ignorant *dayins* make in conducting labour cases. Aids to the wounded in cases of accidents, bandaging, dressing, and nursing also formed part of the course of their medical education.

Duties.—From 6-30 to 11 a.m. daily these pupil-nurses were engaged at the hospital in attendance upon the out-door female patients, and some on the indoor cases. Their morning duties over, they went to their quarters to bathe, cook, and eat their meals returning to the hospital at 3 p.m., where they remained on duty until 7 p.m., two of them being regularly detailed for night duty when required to attend upon any serious cases. At the conclusion of an eighteen months' course of instruction the Council of Administration moved the Political Agent to apply for the services of two independent medical officers the Civil Surgeon of Belgaum and the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Miraj Dispensary to form a committee for the examination of these pupil-nurses, and to furnish a report of the same for the information of the Political Agent, and I cannot do better than quote the report furnished by Dr. Greany which is as follows:—"The examination conducted in the Vernacular and orally (in which I was assisted by Dr. Trimbak Sakharam, Medical Officer, Miraj State) comprised practical questions in first aid to the injured, bandaging, dressing, nursing and midwifery. For the latter I followed the Regulations for the Examination of Midwives of the Obstetrical Society of London. Marks were assigned for each subject, and I have much pleasure to place on record that all the eight candidates answered correctly and intelligently and showed that they were most carefully and well taught by the staff of the hospital, Drs. Sinclair and Apte and Mrs. Sykes, the matron. Two of the candidates in particular I wish to bring to notice, viz., Ambabai Kam Chimnabai and [illegible] Rada Powar with the view that if prizes are to be given, these should be the recipients. I also visited the [illegible] set apart for the class of nurses, and was much pleased with the arrangements made for them. [illegible] appeared to have been done to make them comfortable and contented. I have [illegible] to understand that in the selection of candidates [illegible] the class of nurses preference is to be given [illegible] able to read and write the language of the [illegible]

[illegible] committee, as mentioned above are awarded prizes by the Darbar, and I have much pleasure in announcing that their Highnesses [illegible] and [illegible] have each given a prize to the [illegible] successful students [illegible]. A third prize has also been given by Mrs. Sinclair, a fourth by myself, and two others by Mr. Wodehouse and Dr. Apte respectively, so that each nurse will receive a prize as they all have been favourably reported upon, and also as an encouragement to others. I trust that in their future career the nurses will bear in mind the importance of the work they have entered upon, and feel that there is no sphere more fitting for women's energies than the relief of human suffering, not to be followed as a mere mode of obtaining a living, but a high calling in which great responsibility will rest upon them, and that to their devotion and skill may often be due the saving of life. Now as a piece of parting advice to the nurses I would say "Desire to aim high and to do your best remembering you are pioneers in the forefront of a movement which will, I trust, yet grow to great proportions." I now beg to request that H. H. Sakwarbai Ranee Sahib will be pleased to award the prizes and certificates of qualification to the students.

The prizes having been handed to the recipients the ladies of the audience adjourned to the next room to hear the following little address from the Ranee Sahib, which brought a very pleasing function to an agreeable close. Her Highness said:—

It is a real pleasure to me, I can assure you, presiding at to-day's meeting, and to personally give to the nurses who have been trained during the last year and a half in our Albert Edward Hospital, the rewards which from the report just read, and from what I have everywhere heard have been so well earned. We have all read in the papers and elsewhere what has been effected in this good cause by Lady Dufferin, Lady Reay, and other noble women, and were it not for the initiative thus given it is not likely that a class for nurses would have been started here. It has evidently prospered, and I am sure you, nurses, when you go out to your duties, and put into practice what you have learnt, will find apart from the knowledge and the pleasant consciousness of being able to help others, who are in suffering, that the habits of discipline, order, and cleanliness you have acquired here will be most useful to you in the future, and I think that you will never forget them and that your example may set others to do likewise. I wish you every success and prosperity, and beg also to thank all those present for having attended this day, thus showing also their sympathy and encouragement to the first nurses' class which has been so carefully trained at Kolhapur by Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Apte, and others of the establishment, and so favourably reported on by Dr. Greany.

THE *ECHIS CARINATA* AND ITS ALLEGED ANTIDOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As "F. R." rightly supposes, in his letter published in your issue of the 25th January, I am well aware of the existence of the shrub (*Pogostemon purpuricaulis*), and of its empirical use in cases of echis bite. In the course of the last ten years or so, I have on more than one occasion tried to direct attention to this shrub, and to stimulate further inquiry as to its supposed value as a styptic. In particular I may refer "F. R." as—he has apparently not seen it—to a note contributed to the *Asian*, I think in 1881, but haven't the files to refer to here—in which I gave all the information then available on the subject.

As far as I know, nothing further has since been elicited. I am glad, however, to see that attention has again been drawn to the matter.

The use of the root of this plant to stop the hæmorrhage, which is the most troublesome and dangerous symptom of echis bites, was, if I remember right, first brought to light when Mr. J. Elphinston was Collector of Ratnagiri, about 1873 or 1874. A clerk in the Collector's office was bitten by an echis, and a Brahman, who was called in to treat the patient, produced some root, from which he prepared a paste for external, and a decoction for internal application. This treatment was so successful in stopping the bleeding, that Mr. Elphinston made inquiries about the root. After some show of [illegible] pointed out the shrub from which it was obtained. The shrub turned out to be a very common one, locally called "Pangla," and some years afterwards I procured specimens which established its identity with *Pogostemon purpuricaulis*.

A supply of the root was obtained by Mr. Elphinston, and sent to the Ratnagiri Civil Hospital, where its value was practically tested by Dr. Christopher Joynt, then Civil Surgeon. Dr. Joynt himself treated several cases of echis bite with it, with good results, *post hoc* or *propter hoc*, as the case may have been. Subsequently—about 1880, I think—he contributed a paper, giving the results of his experiments, to the Bombay Medical and Physical Society. *Most unfortunately*, this Society had temporarily stopped the publication of its journals just about the time when Dr. Joynt's paper was received, and as I ascertained afterwards from Dr. Joynt, the original paper had either been lost or mislaid, while he himself had kept no copy of it, and had moreover destroyed, or lost the notes from which he wrote it. I understood from him, however, that he was pretty confidently of opinion that the root really possessed valuable properties as a styptic.

I am not aware if any further trials of the root have since been made at Ratnagiri, or elsewhere. Some years ago I remember sending pieces of the root to Mr. A. Bettington (late Bombay C. S.), who was interested in the matter, and wished to have the root chemically analysed. But the analysis, if any was made, revealed nothing useful.

The plant is not included in the Indian Pharmacopœa. If, as there is some reason to believe, it has the property ascribed to it, it would be a very useful addition. This, however, is a question for doctors rather than naturalists, to take up.

The shrub is called "Pangla" I believe, only in the Konkan. Above the Ghats, in Poona, Nasik, &c., it is known as "Fangal." It grows very abundantly on both sides of the Sahyadri watersheds, where the rainfall is sufficiently heavy; and as "F. R." observes, its strong black currant smell is a distinctive feature. I may add that it is largely consumed about Egatpura for *rab*, that is for turning on the seed beds prepared for rice and other cultivation.

Lastly, to refer to another point, noted by "F. R." ammonia has been declared by a former medical officer at Ratnagiri, who had a large experience of cases of echis bite to aggravate rather than otherwise all the worst symptoms. The bite of this viper is apparently fatal in about 20 per cent. of cases, and the action of the poison is slow. In collecting materials for an account of the snakes of Ratnagiri for the *Bombay Gazetteer* I found (in 1878) records of 62 fatal cases treated at the civil hospitals. These cases showed that death occurred on an average in four and a half-days, though in some instances patients had lingered up to twenty days.—Yours, &c.,

G. VIDAL.

Camp Gokhantar, Northern Frontier Line, Jan. 30.

P. S.—Either "F. R." or your "P. D." has made an extraordinary blunder in deducing the death-rate from snake-bite in Ratnagiri from 1882-87 as 618 per day! My statistics did not show quite such an appalling mortality as that.

The Solicitor-General declined the leading brief for the *Times*, in the action brought against that paper by Mr. Parnell for the publication of the Pigott letters.

The most recent proposal for a huge bridge is for one across the Bosphorus, a project for which has been made out by a French engineering [illegible]. The historic and picturesque [illegible] shores of Europe and Asia [illegible]

ART EXHIBITION AT NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, JAN. [illegible]

The local sensation of the past week was an exhibition of pictures held in the Museum building, to view which the public were invited,—paying a small entrance fee; the funds so collected being intended to meet the wants of sick Europeans and Eurasians in the Mayo Hospital. The originator of this happy idea was Dr. Barter, whose exertions for the enlargement of the said hospital, and for the ease and comfort of its numerous inmates, have become proverbial. The exhibition consisted of over 200 pictures, kindly lent for the occasion by various ladies and gentlemen of the station. These were successfully arranged by Dr. Barter, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; and the complete success which attended this art exhibition must have been highly gratifying to its projectors,—for both profit and pleasure were abundantly realized. For three days consecutively the art gallery was full of visitors; and on the last day the children of the local English schools were allowed free admittance, and heartily enjoyed the pleasure afforded them. Light refreshments, music, and flowers added to the attractions of the occasion, and I understand, a goodly sum of money was collected, which will greatly add to the creature comforts of the poor Europeans and Eurasians in the Mayo Hospital. It is to be hoped that Dr. Barter's idea may bear fruit in the future; and that Nagpore may have a real art exhibition annually. There are many ladies and gentlemen in these provinces who are expert with the pencil and brush, and an annual art exhibition may help to stir the latent genius of the natives of the province, while the Museum at Nagpore affords a spacious local habitation for the purpose. The suggestion is worthy of the consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

The Annual Rifle Matches of our local Volunteers will very shortly commence; and already there is much hopeful excitement amongst our civic braves over the approaching contests. There are many excellent marksmen amongst them, and the competition at the matches will be keen and interesting. As might be expected, eager Volunteers are busy practising at the targets, and the brown hills of Takli echo every morning with the reports of the Martini-Henry.

Mr. Mackenzie—always active, always busy—is now in the thick of camp work, looking personally into all matters of executive administration; correcting, advising, and instructing wherever he goes. Durbars will be held, I believe, at the principal stations of the province; and the public will soon have the pleasure of studying more of his public utterances, which, it is no flattery to say, form an invaluable record for the guidance of public officers, as they embody the views of Government on all prominent questions connected with the administration of the Central Provinces. The local papers have it that Mr. Mackenzie is likely very soon to succeed Sir Steuart Bailey in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, and that Mr. John Neill will be our next Chief Commissioner.

THEATRICALS AT AKOLA (BERAR).

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, FEB. 1.

To while away the tedium of leisure hours, some of the good folks here have started a "Dramatic Club,"—a good beginning in this year of grace. The members made their *debut* on the 25th inst., before an appreciative audience, and as anticipated the performance was a perfect success, helping to dispel the *ennui* that had long existed. The managers on charity inclined very thoughtfully gave their first performance in aid of the Akola Church Repair Fund; the proceeds amounted to about a hundred and sixty rupees. Our native friends helped to swell the proceeds.

The Town Hall was very prettily decorated with appropriate curtains, pictures, flowers, and foliage plants, and a painting by a lady artist, of a "Berar Tiger on the *qui vive*!" The stage was a lovely spectacle which glistened with light—in [illegible] genre ones, would be an adjunct to the Second Bombay Art Exhibition.

The well-arranged programme was gone through without a hitch. Messrs. Shaw and Wells were quite at home and evidently it is not their first appearance on the boards. Miss Piretta Platts as a devoted lady's maid, rendered her part to perfection; in fact her presence on the stage evoked *eclat*, and to use Macaulay's words, her "demeanour was singularly pleasing." Mrs. Reilly's solo on the violin was very much admired and applauded. It is a pity so few ladies take to this "king of instruments." The rendering of "In Possession," a laughable farce; showed that histrionic gifts are not lacking among the members of the Akola Dramatic Club. The recitations and Negro Eccentricity were well executed: as also the amusing Christy Minstrel entertainment. Below is the programme:—

"IN POSSESSION."

Mr Rattlebone Rorke (Impecunious)...Mr Fred G Wells.
Simon Slobber (A man in possession)...Mr W L Shaw.
Mr Weasel (A lawyer)...Mr W Hichens.
Major Molpotherly (A duellist) ...Mr E W Reilly.
Miss Piretta Platts (A devoted lady's maid)...Mrs W L Shaw.

SCENE—Mr Rattleton Rorke's chambers.

INTERLUDE.

A Violin-solo ...Mrs E W Reilly.
A Recitation...Mr Fred G Wells
A Negro Eccentricity... Mr W L Shaw.

INTERVAL.

Piano selections ...Mrs E W Reilly.

CHRISTY MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr Johnson...Mr W Hichens.
Bones ...Mr F G Wells.
Tambourine...Mr W L Shaw.

FINALE.

Opening Chorus ...Down the river ...By the Company.
Song-melody ...Golden Slippers ...Mr W Hichens.
Song (comic) ...Wriggle the Baby...Mr W L Shaw.
Song-melody ...Lily Dale ...Mr Wm Owers.
Song...Nancy Lee ...Mr Rich.
Song (comic) ...Razors in the air...Mr Fred G Wells
Song-melody ...Little Sweetheart ...Dr E M Reilly.
Closing Chorus ...Brenigan's Band...By the Company

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

For the evening's variety entertainment we are indebted to Dr. Reilly and Mr. Fred Wells, the promoters, and to all the kind performers Thanks are also due to the patrons. The Club hopes to appear again ere grilling weather sets in. The Akola Church is in need of a floor-cloth and hymn-books, also the necessary books for the reading desk and chancel. The P. W. Department might improve the back-breaking benches, which are manufactures of the days of yore!

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following are the correct numbers of the B. V. R. Corps who attended Church Parade on Sunday last, and not as stated in yesterday's paper:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	1	2	3	...	31	39
B "	1	1	1	...	4	...	19	26
C "	...	1	1	...	3	...	19	24
D "	...	...	1	1	3	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
E "	...	1	1	1	3	...	21	[illegible]
F "	...	...	1	1	3	...	25	[illegible]
G } Cadets	...	...	...	...	3	3	21	[illegible]
H	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	40
I	...	...	1	...	4	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
K	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
L	...	...	1	...	2	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	2	5	8	7	29	3	247	405

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L H Bayley; Major R S Brown; Captains T W O Lockhart, (Adjutant), Baird, Lund, Place and Willis; [illegible] Savage, Jones, Cornforth; [illegible] Keatly, Wilkinson, and [illegible].

In answer to [illegible]

THE BRAEMER DIVORCE CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Parsons at the High Court yesterday, a suit filed by Carl Rudolf [illegible] Braemer against his wife Harriett Helena Braemer, [illegible] called on, in which the petitioner claimed a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent by reason of her misconduct with the co-respondent, Heinrich Tritsch, and from the latter claimed Rs. 2,000 by way of damages. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. [illegible] and Byrne, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. [illegible], instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, [illegible], and [illegible], appeared for the respondent, there being no appearance for the co-respondent.

Mr. Kirkpatrick opened the pleadings and read the petition, which stated, among other things, that the petitioner was on the 29th June, 1885, married to the respondent, then Harriett Helena [illegible], at Christ Church, Byculla. They lived at various places in India, but principally at Byculla. They had one child, a girl, who was about four years of age. On the 19th October last, and on several occasions previously and subsequently thereto, at Colaba, South Fort, and at Colaba Cemetery, and at the house in Clare Road, Byculla, where the respondent had been living, she misconducted herself with the co-respondent. The respondent denied the misconduct imputed to her, and said that the charges were investigated by Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, and were dismissed.

Counsel raised the following issues:—1. Whether the respondent was guilty of the misconduct imputed to her? 2. Whether the petitioner had been guilty of gross maltreatment towards the respondent? 3. Whether since the marriage the petitioner had been guilty of misconduct? 4. Whether, in the event of the second and third issues being found in her favour, the respondent was not entitled to a decree for judicial separation or divorce according to the circumstances of the case? 5. Whether the respondent was entitled to the relief sought without giving particulars of the cruelty and misconduct charged against the petitioner?

Mr. Kirkpatrick stated, among other things, that after the marriage the petitioner and respondent lived in the house of Mr. Hamilton at Clare Road, Byculla, while the co-respondent resided at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. The respondent's conduct on several occasions was such as to excite the petitioner's suspicion. On the 22nd and 23rd October last, the respondent absented herself from the house at night, and gave no account of where she had been. At midnight one day the petitioner, on awaking, found his wife absent; and she returned at 4 o'clock the following morning in walking costume. The petitioner having gone to Poona, on business, returned to Bombay on the 18th October last; but owing to his suspicions he did not go home. Late in the evening he went to the house at Byculla and took up a position in the compound. Late at night, he saw the respondent and co-respondent come out into the verandah when the respondent said "At half-past six to-morrow morning, dearest." This put the petitioner on the qui vive, and the next morning, the 19th October, he saw his wife drive up to Taylor's Hotel and then they drove up to Colaba, the petitioner following them in another carriage. At the Battery, they went into a dark passage; and at the Colaba Cemetery, whither they they went afterwards, they behaved in a manner to confirm the petitioner's suspicions. The same evening, at the bungalow at Byculla, the petitioner saw various acts of familiarity between the respondent and co-respondent; and on the following evening he saw them in bed together. On another occasion, he saw them together in the bed-room, and he took away the co-respondent's clothes, which he afterwards handed to the police. The petitioner would also produce two letters, one of which was found in the co-respondent's coat pocket; and if they were proved to be in the respondent's handwriting there could be no doubt of her guilt.

Evidence was then called.

Mr. Carl Rudolf Richard Braemer, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said: I was married to the respondent at Christ Church, Byculla, on the 29th June, 1885. This is the marriage certificate (produced). After the marriage we lived in Mr Hamilton's house at Byculla. In the latter part of last year, we were not on good terms. On the 2nd October, my wife went out alone in the evening and returned home about 11 p. m. She went out on different days at different hours and returned home at late hours. On the 4th October she returned home alone, and did not give me a satisfactory explanation. Between 12 o'clock and 1 a. m. she was not in bed. I looked for her all over the house, and did not find her. She returned home about 4 a. m. I went to and made a report at the police station. On the 8th October, I went out to dinner, leaving my wife at home. I did not know that the co-respondent was coming to dinner with her that evening. On my return home after 10 p. m., I found the respondent and the co-respondent sitting in a room. There was nobody else in that room. Mr. Hamilton and Mrs. Burke were in the house. On other three occasions, when I returned home in the evening, I found my wife and the co-respondent together in my wife's room.

The complainant examined by Mr. Jardine said:—When I was going to Poona I warned her of her behaviour. On returning after four days I heard something to rouse my suspicions. I went to the house at Byculla about ten or half-past ten, and heard Mr. Tritsch singing and playing. It was after that he came out to the door. He took her in his arms and kissed her and she said: "To-morrow at half-past six, dearest."

Mr. Jardine: Next day did you see anything?

Complainant: Yes, at half-past six I went to watch the house, and at six o'clock the co-respondent arrived in a dog-cart. I followed them as far as Colaba, where they stopped the victoria next to Sir Henry Morland's compound. They went in; and I saw him sometimes take her in his arms. They next went to Colaba Cemetary. I followed and watched them. They walked about, and sometimes I saw him take her in his arms and kiss her, but I could not hear much of the conversation. What I did hear was ordinary lovers' conversation. Another morning, a Monday morning, I went to Taylor's Hotel. Tritsch and she met there again, and went in. On another occasion I met them driving in the dog-cart, and wanted her to go with me, but she refused. Tritsch came out and asked me to settle about the dog-cart, as he had bought it, and paid Rs. 100 to account. But I only gave him a curt reply. I went to my house again at Byculla, and on going to my bedroom door, I heard some voices. I immediately recognised respondent's voice—my wife's—and I heard her ask somebody, "Do you hear any noise? I then ran straight to the police station, and told the Inspector of Police what I had heard. I asked him to come with me; but he would not come. As it was now eleven o'clock I did not go back; but waited till the next day.

Mr. Jardine: Well, but did you hear any other voice on that occasion?

Complainant: I did, but could not recognise it.

Mr. Jardine: Well next day, what did you do?

Complainant.—I went to a solicitor to ask for advice, and also asked two friends to meet me outside my house. Going there about eight o'clock I met my friend Mr. Levy. We went into the next compound to see what was going on. We heard a lot of talking and playing in the house. About nine o'clock the respondent and co-respondent came out to the verandah, and so we could see them. She had a cup of coffee in her hand, and he made a cigarette. They both sat down for about ten minutes, and then on his returning her the cup, she gave him a kiss. After that they went inside for a minute and then came out again. They then sent out a boy with a lantern, who looked all about the garden. After that they went inside again, and turned down the gas under the porch. I then went across the compound and looked into the room. After a little while I saw Tritsch in the sitting room, which was all lit up. He had his coat and waistcoat and boots off. I asked my friend Levy to come to the back verandah then, as there we might see into our bedroom; but he would not come without another witness. It was past eleven o'clock, but we got a man, and went to the back verandah. He was a stranger to me, but he gave the name of Pelps. We saw a dim light inside and one of the two lifted me up to look through the fan-light. The bed was close to the door.

Mr. Jardine: Who were there?

Complainant: Tritsch and my wife.

Mr. Jardine: After that what did you do?

Complainant: I lifted both witnesses in [illegible] look through the fan-light. After that we went [illegible]. It would now be about one o'clock. Next day I [illegible] advised to ask the assistance of the [illegible] Police; but as I could not get the [illegible] police that day, I took two other [illegible] night. We reached the house about [illegible] two companions were [illegible] exactly the same place, and [illegible] [illegible] to Tritsch. I then went and saw Mr. Gell at Byculla Police Station which is close by my house. In the evening again, I got Pilps and went to my house again with him. At first we watched outside and then we went to the back verandah. The bedroom was dark, but the sitting room being lighted, we went round and [illegible] not see properly. I succeeded [illegible] through a window into the house. [illegible] my bedroom and looked into the sitting room and saw Tritsch fast asleep there in a long arm chair. My wife was sleeping on the sofa next to him. I went into the sitting room and quietly took away some of Tritsch's clothes. I ran straight with them to the police station; but Inspector Cobb, whom I saw, would not take them. I found in the pocket of Tritsch's coat, a letter in my wife's handwriting, (letter put in). After that I took proceedings in the Police Court.

Mr. Jardine: Where is this man Pilps who gave evidence in the Police Court?

Complainant: He has now left Bombay for Europe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson.—I am commission agent, having my office in Apollo Street.

What do you mean by a commission agent?—A broker.

Do you keep any books?—Yes.

Have you prosecuted the co-respondent at the Police Court?—Yes.

But not sufficient evidence was found against the co-respondent?—No.

And where is he now?—I do not know.

Did you inquire at his office if he was still in Bombay?—I did.

When did you last see the co-respondent yourself?—About a week ago.

Did you have any conversation with him?—No. I only saw him walking in the street.

What is the last occasion in which you spoke to him?—The beginning of last week.

What did you say to him?—He asked me first why I was going to prosecute him any more as he was a poor man; but I only replied by telling him to go his own way.

Is that the only conversation you had with him since the filing of this suit?—I have had many. He was in the habit of sending for me, and I have communicated with him often, but my meetings in the street were simply accidental when I told him I would have nothing to do with him. I told him through friends, that if he would only admit in writing committing the misconduct, I would let him off from the damages, or anything of the kind.

Who did you tell him so through?—Through Mr. Levy. I meant I would not bother him if I got a decree, but his answer was that his Honour would not permit him to admit it in writing, although he had admitted it verbally.

Was that the end of the matter?—No.

Did you ask the co-respondent to give up your wife's letters to him?—I asked him to do so through Mr. Levy.

What answer did Tritsch send you?—He said I had commenced proceedings against him, and so he had burned all the letters.

Do you still swear you do not know where the co-respondent is?—I swear.

And that you have told us all that has occurred between you either directly or indirectly?—Yes.

Do you remember going to Mr. Smetham's office with the co-respondent?—I do not.

Do you know Mr. Smetham?—In consequence of a note from Mr. Levy, I went to Mr. Smetham's office?

And did you meet the co-respondent there?—I did.

When was this?—It was either last Monday or the Saturday before that. But I had no conversation with the co-respondent.

To your knowledge was Mr. Smetham asked to prepare an agreement for the settlement of this suit?—I do not know.

To your knowledge did Mr. Smetham decline to prepare such an agreement?—I did not hear what Mr. Smetham said to Mr. Tritsch.

Was there any more talk after that about a settlement?—No; none.

Did you see Tritsch after that?—I did; but he was only walking in the street, and I think once driving.

Did you not see him last week?—Mr. Levy who was trying to settle the affair for us, asked me to go there.

You went there knowing that was the object of your going?—Yes I did, I went alone, but found Levy and Tritsch there. I did not however speak to Tritsch; only to Levy.

What did Levy say to you?—He asked me why I was so hard on Tritsch, for he was not able to pay money. But I said I did not wish to recover money.

Did you say anything to Tritsch?—Tritsch said to me he was very sorry and "Forgive me for what I have done." However I only said I knew he had no money.

Was this conversation in the presence of any Consulate officials?—No; only in presence of Tritsch, Levy, and myself. But it was after that we went before the Consul's secretary.

Did not Tritsch produce a document there?—No; nor was there any document written there. But a document was left with the secretary.

This contained the agreement between you and Tritsch?—No, there was no agreement whatever.

Then, who produced that document?—Levy did. It was in German, in Tritsch's handwriting, and signed by him.

You read it?—Yes; it was put in a sealed envelope.

There was another sealed envelope there?—What did it contain?—That contained my answer to Tritsch's document signed by me.

Was that all in your handwriting?—Yes.

When did you write it? How long before you went to that office?—Just before I went to the Consulate.

And when you wrote that, you had Tritsch's document before you:—No; I had not.

Had you been told its contents?—Yes; Levy had told me what he had told the co-respondent to write.

You and Tritsch signed an entry in the Consulate books, requesting the Consul to keep those documents?—Yes; but it was not intended I should get the document addressed to myself.

Then why have you attempted to suppress these facts from the Court?—I have not tried to suppress anything. I wanted to make some explanations, and you would not allow me.

Was Mr. Tritsch introduced to your wife by you and your mother?—No; it was Mr. Levy.

Had you known Tritsch before that?—No.

When was that?—About six months ago. I think it would be about the beginning of September; and during that month Tritsch was several times at my house. On the 11th of September he came to dinner by my wife's invitation, but with my sanction.

Did he come again that month?—Well between the 14th and 27th of September I was at Poona, at the races, my wife remaining in Bombay as she did not care to go.

On those occasions your wife went out so late in October, and stayed out so late, did you speak to her?—I asked her where she had been, and she told me to mind my own business.

Had you been quite happy with your wife before October?—Yes, very.

Never had any quarrels with her?—No; we were on the most affectionate terms.

Do you not remember injuring her spine?—No.

You know Dr. Sydney Smith attended her for an injury to her back?—It is not true.

In July or August 1888, did you not strike your wife?—I did not.

Had you not a quarrel when the baby had measles?—Oh yes; she asked me to send for a doctor; I went out to get Dr. Underwood, and on my return I found my wife's mother had brought a doctor. I did not like, so I told her to leave my place.

Did you not beat your wife on that occasion?—I did not.

On further cross-examination by Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Braemer said:—On the morning of the 5th October, my wife did not tell me that she had been with her mother, and in the compound the whole of the previous night on account of my ill-treatment. She is Mr. Hamilton's god-daughter, and her mother lived in the same house. My wife has been on very bad terms with me since the 27th September. I was summoned by my wife for an assault, and I was fined Rs. 10. She had taken out two previous summonses for assault against me, which were withdrawn. On the 28th October, I went and had my tiffin at the Great Western Hotel. I stayed at the hotel a few days. I slept there on the 9th or 10th October, and [illegible] room there, and then I went to Poona. I had hired no room there since I went to Poona. I did not tell my solicitor to describe me as residing at the Great Western Hotel on the 7th December last. The summons describes me as residing at the hotel as it may be a mistake on the part of my solicitor; I cannot account for it. My office is in Apollo House, Apollo Street. I was there in November and December last. The reason I did not go back to the house at Byculla on the 18th and 19th October was not that my wife or Mr. Hamilton had given me notice not to enter the house. I paid no rent for the room I occupied there. Mr. Hamilton claimed that I was indebted to him, and he brought a suit against me in the Small Cause Court to recover [illegible]. My defence is that the promissory note is a forgery. The case is still pending. I [illegible] of portions of my evidence, as [illegible] taken down by Mr. Ryan. [illegible] after I had lifted Pilps up, he [illegible] in bed. I heard Pilps [illegible] he could not see anything in the room. That was untrue, because he told me the contrary. I do not know that Pilps preaches the Gospel two or three times a week at Church Gate Street. I searched for Pilps and could not find him. He may be hiding somewhere. I have many witnesses besides myself as to Tritsch's familiarity with my wife. If you want witnesses to his kissing my wife, I can bring hundreds. (A lady is called in Court.) I have known this lady under the name of Reed and Steed. I never asked her to come to my rooms in Church Gate Street in December 1888. She was not in my rooms in December 1888 when my wife was not there. If she says I misconducted myself with her, it is untrue. (A document is produced from the Austrian Consulate office.) This is the document that I and Tritsch and Levy signed at the Consulate. (Two sealed notes are produced from the office of the Consulate. Witness objected to the seals being broken and the documents opened. The judge ordered them to be opened.) The purport of my letter to Tritsch is this—"I give you my word that I will take no steps against you, even if I got a decree against you in the suit which I bring against my wife for a divorce, in which you are co-respondent." Tritsch made a declaration in which he promised that he would leave the country whilst my suit for divorce was pending before the Court, and would not return to Bombay until the suit was disposed of. I have not broken faith with Tritsch. Why, I have a right to get a decree in my suit. The only point is that I should not use it against Tritsch as co-respondent.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick.—I have all throughout this matter acted under the advice of my solicitors even as regards the letters deposited at the Consulate. Levy first brought the matter forward. I insisted that Tritsch should make a clear admission as to his misconduct with my wife and deliver up all her letters to me. I agreed not to recover damages against Tritsch, regarding which he was afraid.

Mr. Macpherson asked leave, at this stage, to raise an additional issue whether this petition was being prosecuted by the petitioner in collusion with the co-respondent? The issue was framed.

Arthur H. Levy, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, gave corroborative evidence. Witness went with petitioner on the evening of the 24th October to the compound of a house at Byculla. Witness saw Tritsch and the respondent come out into the verandah. While taking coffee Tritsch kissed her. They went inside the sitting room. There was nobody else in the room. Tritsch was in his shirt sleeves. Mr. Braemer turned on the gas, and the boy, by direction of Mrs. Braemer, closed the venetians. They remained in the room, the boy staying outside. They afterwards came out in the verandah. The gas was turned up. Witness saw Mrs. Braemer give Tritsch a confidential slap. The door of the house was afterwards closed, and Tritsch remained in the house. Petitioner asked witness to go into the compound of the bungalow, but witness refused to do so unless there was another witness. A man named Pilps, who said he was employed by Mr. P. Framjee Engineer, came there afterwards. They three went into the back verandah. Petitioner lifted witness up, and through the fan-light over a door-way, witness saw the respondent lying in bed. He could not see anybody else, because the glass of the fan-light was not very clean. At Tritsch's request, after this suit was filed, witness tried to bring about a settlement. He said that if the case went against him, he would lose his situation; that he would not be able to pay damages, and would be ruined. Witness spoke to petitioner, who wanted an admission from Tritsch that he had committed the offence. No admission was given in writing. Tritsch gave an oral admission last Tuesday, when witness again spoke to petitioner at Tritsch's request. That day a settlement was made by petitioner and co-respondent exchanging letters. Petitioner mentioned to Tritsch how he had watched him and seen him in his wife's room. Tritsch denied several times, but once he admitted having committed the offence on the 19th or 20th October.

At this stage, the Court adjourned until to-day.

THE BOMBAY ICE COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Ice Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle. From the report submitted it appeared that the profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December last showed with the balance brought forward from the half-year ended 31st December 1888, a credit balance of Rs. 32,660-12-5, after deducting Rs. 28,903-12 for the ad-interim dividend paid on 16th July last, and Rs. 15,000 for depreciation. The available balance the Directors propose to apportion as follows:—In payment of a dividend of Rs. 5 per share (free of income tax), Rs. 28,903-12; to reserve fund, Rs. 3,082-10-5; leaving to be carried forward to the next year, Rs. 674-6; total, Rs. 32,660-12-5. The reserve fund will then stand at Rs. 40,000. During the period under review competition increased considerably, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in maintaining prices at a paying level. An agreement was therefore entered into with all the producers, whereby unnecessary loss may be obviated. This arrangement has now been in force for over three months, and has so far worked satisfactorily. The ice plant now in Bombay is more than ample to meet any probable demand that may arise for some years to come; and unless further opposition arises, the Board anticipate no difficulty in maintaining dividends at the same rate as has been paid during the last few years. An offer of Rs. 30,000 having been made by the Deccan Ice Company, Limited, for the five-ton machine at Ahmedabad, which has hitherto prove a source of loss to the Company, the Board deemed it advisable to avail themselves of the opportunity, and dispose of the machine for the above-named sum. The Deccan Ice Company pays for the machine by issuing debentures bearing 8 per cent. interest, Rs. 30,000 of which this Company receives. The retiring directors are Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Louis Penny, both of whom are eligible for re-election. It is with much regret that the Board have to record the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. C. Tyabjee, who had been a director of the Company since its foundation in 1878. The vacancy thus caused was filled up by Mr. Louis Penny. Also at the invitation of the Directors, Sir Thomas Raikes Thompson joined the Board in November last; and the shareholders will be requested to confirm these two appointment.

The chairman said:—I now beg to move the adoption of the reports and accounts for the past year, as now placed before this meeting. In doing so I have little to add to what appears in the report. I would, however, call the shareholders' attention to the fact that they are receiving a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. on the paid-up value of the shares. This result, I submit, must be considered satisfactory, especially considering the difficulties we have had to meet in the way of competition. You will also observe that beside the dividend, we write off Rs. 15,000 for deterioration, and that the reserve fund will now stand at Rs. 40,000. We are anxious to increase the reserve fund year by year, so as to fortify the position of the Company against possible bad times in the future.

Sir Thos. Thompson, Bart., moved, and Mr. Rugathan Kotah seconded, "that out of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, viz., Rs. 32,662-12-5, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. (free of income tax), for the half year ending 31st December last, be and is hereby declared, and payable on and after Friday, the 14th instant, to those shareholders in whose names the shares now stand on the register, absorbing Rs. 28,903-12; that Rs. 3,082-10-5 be carried to reserve fund, which will then stand at Rs. 40,000; and the balance, viz., Rs. 674-6 be carried forward to next year's account."

The chairman moved, and Mr. Duxbury seconded, "that the appointments made by the Board, of Mr. Louis Penny and Sir Thomas Raikes Thompson, Bart., as directors of the company, be and are hereby, confirmed."

Mr. Forbes moved, and Mr. Krishnarao seconded, "that Mr. S. D. Sassoon and Mr. Louis Penny, who retire by rotation, be and are hereby re-elected directors of the Company."

Mr. Penny moved and Mr. Ranclaw seconded "that Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy be, and is, hereby re-elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year."

Mr. McLaghan moved and Mr. Bapu R. Telang seconded "that Messrs. Hugh S. Symons and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee be and are hereby re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year, on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

Mr. Ranclaw moved and Mr. Ardesir D. Bengalee seconded "that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents of the Company for their management of the business of the [illegible] year."

[illegible]

[illegible] SOAP.—Pure mild, [illegible]

THE COMING SURPLUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The financial situation is fast improving. After years of care and trouble exchange and Upper Burma both bid fair for some to come to be the joint bête-noire of the Indian financier. The silver cloud is passing away under the silent operation of economic causes, and the rupee is going up without much intervention from Mr. Chaplin and the bi-metallists. In the last year's budget exchange was taken "at 1s. 4-3/8d.=1 rupee"; it stands, according to recent quotations, at 1s. 5 11-16d. per rupee, marking an advance of over a penny, which means financially a good deal over a crore of saving on Home Charges. Upper Burma, too, under the wise and firm administration of Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite is financially improving. The "dacoit" seems about no more to disturb the homes and hearths of the loyal and peaceful citizens; revenue is smoothly coming in; a bumper harvest is in prospect—a state of things which, taken as a whole, must mean to Sir D. M. Barbour a large saving in the cost of administration of the new province. The financial outlook is satisfactory in other respects also. The programme of coast and frontier defences, sketched out four years ago, is now nearly carried out, and Sir F. Roberts and the powerful service over which he presides ought to be satisfied. Public Works expenditure, too, has been enormous during the last decade, and Sir C. A. Elliot may be reasonably expected to be content with smaller grants for Public Works in future years, excepting, of course, in Upper Burma. Our "foreign" relations further are excellent all round at this moment, and the "foreign" minister need give no great trouble to Sir D. M. Barbour. The Thibet-Sikkim difficulty is as good as settled; the Chin-Lushai expedition is only a little affair which need cause no anxiety; Russia is threatening nothing on the Afghan frontier; Abdul Rahman is a most trusted friend of ours, and never was there a stronger ruler at Cabul; the people of the Zhob Valley also are on their excellent behaviour.

All things taken together, Sir D. Barbour may be congratulated on the prospect. A large surplus this year is certain; and it has been calculated that the actuals of the year will show a surplus of over 120 lakhs. But, if Sir David is really sailing under good stars, and no unexpected cloud rises on the financial horizon to cast a shadow over his coming budget—the *opium* one, apart, conjured up without cause by the heated imagination of your nervous Allahabad contemporary,—there is no reason on earth why our coming surplus should not mount up to two crores. This point, however, of the precise amount of the expected surplus is immaterial. A good surplus can now be reasonably counted upon, and the practical question is, what will Sir D. M. Barbour do with it? Mr. Goschen, too, in England expects this year a like windfall. But, there, he can well keep himself free and straight, and, with the help of Lord R. Churchill and his friends on the Opposition benches in the Commons, save his surplus from being pounced upon and swallowed up by the "spending" departments. But who is here, to help Sir D. Barbour against similar pressure? Our Indian Imperial Departments are well-known for their "vigorous activity" and spending proclivities, and are also somewhat too imperial and imperious in their plans and methods. The Political Department has always on the chessboard some or other scheme of forward policy; the Military Department, with its high ideas of imperial safety and offensive and defensive strength, takes care to be on all occasion well to the fore; the P. W. Department is ever a "malcontent," and has always in its portfolio a never-ending catalogue of projects of production, protection, and military works. Now if these departments join hands and conspire and "resolve" to put on the screw, will Sir D. Barbour be able to stand the pressure? In his speech on the License Tax Amendment Bill in 1886 Sir A. Colvin graphically depicted the danger of the position in which an Indian finance minister in possession of a surplus usually finds himself. Referring to Sir E. Baring's surplus of 1883, and the way in which it was utilised by that far-seeing minister, he said, "Who, in the name of reason, could have hoped to maintain such a surplus? Would the Council like to know what would have happened, if we had attempted to maintain it? I am no thought-reader, but a plain simple member of the Governor-General's Council; but I think I could say what would have happened. We of the Finance Department, should have been bombarded for fresh funds by the Military Department; we should have been stoned by the threat by the Department of Public Works; the Home Department would have raised us by the [illegible]; the Revenue and Commerce would have lifted its still small voice; the persuasive tones of the Legal Members would have demon[illegible] the Hon[illegible] the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, in common with the other Local Governors, would have expected his quota of this unhappy surplus; I doubt whether even the highest authority in the land himself would have had the courage to restrain his august hand from demanding a share in the general plunder." It is truly a trying time for Sir D. Barbour with a surplus in hand. In the disposal of his anticipated surplus, he will have to prove his strength. Will he listen to the insidious suggestions of the selfish spending departments, and keep on hand his surplus, to be ruthlessly seized upon and despoiled by them at the first opportunity? or will he have the courage to act up to the wise counsel of his predecessors and utilise it for remission of taxation? Will he remember the claims of the "silent struggling masses" in the country and give them the relief in respect of the salt-tax they sorely need? Will he remember the Parliamentary pledges of Lord Cross, as also the solemn assurances of Lord Dufferin's Government in the matter—now that the financial situation is improved? And, again, if the salt-tax is our *one* financial reserve will he take care to see—now that there is an opportunity—that it is lowered enough to serve in time of need as a really *effecting reserve*? or will he, unmindful of all these considerations, agree to maintain the salt-tax at its present rate at which it is really no reserve but only an oppressive poll-tax, and make up his mind for an unconditional surrender of his surplus into the hands of the powerful Imperial Departments? The case for partial remission of the salt-tax in the present improved condition of the finances could be more effectively put than in Lord Cross's Despatch to the Government of India, dated 12th April, 1888, in Paras 15, 16, 17, 18. Referring to "the general increase in the duty on salt," his Lordship wrote:—"While I do not dispute the conclusion of your Government that such an increase was, under existing circumstances, unavoidable, I am strongly of opinion that it should be looked upon as temporary, and that no effort should be spared to reduce the general duty as speedily as possible to the former rate. I will not dwell on the great regret with which I should at any time regard the imposition of additional burdens on the poorest classes of the population through the taxation of a necessary of life; but, apart from all general considerations of what is in such respects right and equitable, there are, as your Excellency is well aware, in the case of the salt duty in India, weighty reasons for keeping it at as low a rate as possible. The policy enunciated by the Government in 1877 was to give to the people throughout India the means of obtaining an unlimited supply of salt at a very cheap rate; it being held that the interests of the people and of the public revenue were identical, and that the proper system was to levy a low duty on an unrestricted consumption. The success of that policy hitherto has been remarkable, while the duty has been greatly reduced, the consumption, through this and other causes, has largely increased; the price has fallen since 1876 by 37 to 42 per cent. throughout Northern India; in Madras and Bombay, where salt was formerly very cheap, the price has only slightly risen; the revenue is larger now than it was before the reforms commenced in 1877; and I see no reason to doubt that the consumption will continue to increase, if it be not checked by the enhancement of the tax. There is another reason of great moment for endeavouring to keep the duty on salt as low as practicable. One of the objects at which the Government of India aimed in the reforms that were instituted, of which the great political and financial importance was foreseen, was to place a reserve in the hands of the administration for the purpose of meeting any serious emergency, and to enable them to obtain temporarily a considerable addition to the revenue by an increase of duty, of which the mass of the people would be hardly aware. Thus, the policy of the Government should clearly be to give all the encouragement in its power to everything that tends to make salt cheap and plentiful, and with that object, so far as financial exigencies allow, to keep the duty low, and to continue to improve the means of communication."

The policy, recommended in this Despatch of the Secretary of State in regard to the salt duty, is clear, and if the Despatch is not to be a dead letter, Sir D. M. Barbour's duty is authoritatively marked out for him. Now that a magnificent surplus is assured, will he, agreeably to the instructions conveyed in this Despatch of the India Office, propose to reduce the salt duty to the old rate? or yielding to the [illegible] and relieve the poorer classes throughout the country—the *misera contribuens plebs* as Sir A. Colvin called them, and at the same time restore the finances of the country to a sounder position.

It is a fortunate circumstance that we have at this moment, in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, one of Bombay's strongest and ablest men—the Hon. Mr. K. L. Nulkar—who may be trusted to fearlessly fight the poor man's battle in the debate on the coming Budget.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Feb. 2. G. V. J.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN INDIA.

THE Government of India in the Home Department addresses the following letter to all local Governments and Administrations (except Bombay), dated Calcutta, 23rd January, 1890:—By section 8, Act XXXI of 1871, the Governor-General in Council is practically empowered to introduce any system of weights and measures of capacity consistent with the statutory unit prescribed by section 3. But although the Act has been on the statute book for more than eighteen years and the question of prescribing a uniform system of weights and measures has received consideration at various times since its enactment, no notifications have as yet been issued under it.

2. I am now directed to forward for your consideration a copy of a letter, with enclosures, received on the subject from the Government of Bombay, and to ask that the Governor-General in Council may be favoured with your advice in the matter. The primary standard of weight prescribed by section 3 of Act XXXI of 1871 is a ser of 2·205 lbs., but this is no the ser which is recognised on the railway systems in India, and different measures of weight are believed to be in use in different parts of almost every province in India. The first point upon which the Government of India would be glad to receive information relates to the different measures of weight and capacity in use and the extent to which they are respectively used. The Governor-General in Council is fully alive to the difficulties in the way of the adoption by the people of the country of a new system of measures of weight and capacity, and his Excellency in Council is averse to their being compelled to adopt any system unsuited to their methods of business and likely to be disliked by them. At the same time his Excellency in Council is satisfied that the existence of varying weights and measures in different parts of the country, and especially in neighbouring portions of the same province, produces much inconvenience, and is even prejudicial to fair dealing. It appears to him that the development of railway enterprise and the advance of municipal and trade organisations may have removed many of the objections that were formerly felt to the introduction of a uniform system, and he is convinced of the advantage that would result from the introduction of a general system which would be acceptable to the public generally. As at present advised, his Excellency in Council is of opinion that the system which promises the best solution of the question is that of the tolah of 180 grains, the ser of 80 tolahs, and the maund of 40 sers. The rupee is exactly the tolah of 180 grains, and is already, it is believed, largely used as a standard of weight sufficiently accurate for purposes of every-day life. The ser (2·057 lbs.) of 80 tolahs and the maund of 40 sers have already been adopted on the railways in India, and the tendency of trade would naturally be to follow these weights which would therefore probably be more easily adopted for general use than any others. The convenience of the public generally is the first consideration to which the Government of India has to look in the matter, and it would be far easier to make the use of the simple and familiar system mentioned above general than to introduce a novel system because it has been found suitable in Europe or for the sake of theoretical perfection. But before coming to any conclusion on the point, the Government of India would be glad to receive an expression of opinion as to the best system of weights and measures capable of being generally adopted, and as to steps, if any, besides those indicated in section 8 of the Act, which may be taken to promote its general application. I am to ask that the views of the principal trading associations and communities, European and Native, may be invited to aid his Excellency in coming to a decision on the points raised in this letter. I have the honour to be, &c., A. P. MacDonnell, Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, the 3rd July, 1889. From—J. Nugent, Esq., C. S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department. To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In 1887 Mr. W. P. Symonds, C.S., then acting as Director of Land Records and Agriculture, recommended that uniform measures of [illegible] of this Presidency, and that all taluka and mahal offices should be supplied with the measures from the Mint, and the District Magistrates should be directed to issue a proclamation calling attention to the fact that all persons using, making, or selling measures that did not correspond in capacity and aperture with the standard measures would be liable to prosecution under Chapter XIII of the Penal Code.

2. Mr. Symond's proposals were circulated to the Commissioners of Divisions, the Commissioner in Sind, all Collectors in the Presidency, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, for favour of their opinion.

3. The Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners, Northern Division and Central Division, all the Collectors, with the exception of the Collector of Ahmedabad, and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, approve of the suggestions made by Mr. Symonds. The Collector of Ahmedabad does not recommend any change, but considers that Government should wait until the decimal system is adopted in Great Britain, and then introduce that system into India. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay agrees with Mr. Symonds in his recommendations as regards the measure of capacity, but, as regards the measures of weight, he suggests that the English pound and ounce should be introduced as much as possible. The Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, the Collector of Bijapur, and the Commissioner, Southern Division, also recommend the adoption of the English system of weights and measures. The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, considers that any movement of the kind, to be serviceable, should be universal throughout the country. The Commissioner, Southern Division, holds the same opinion, and strongly recommends that endeavours should be made to establish one standard of weights and measures by applying the English system in its entirety to the whole of British India.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the subject is one of considerable practical importance calling for early treatment on the principle already adopted by the Government of India with regard to the standard measure of length.

The Resolution includes copies of Mr. Symonds's two letters on the subject, bearing date Poona, November, 1887. The weights and measures recommended for universal adoption are as follows:—

Weights.

180 Grains (English) make	1 tola.
80 Tolas	1 ser.
40 Sers	1 khandi.

Dry Measure.

Measure containing 1 ser of grain is	1 dry ser.
4 Sers make	1 paili.
10 Pailis	1 dry maund
20 Maunds	1 dry khandi

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 3rd Feb. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	3	54	3	51
Teheran	3	7	56	...	29
Suez	3	7	36	...	54

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 3rd Feb. 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	48	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	16	...	2
" Madras	2	57	...	1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 2.

10 p.m. ... ... 74·7

MONDAY, FEB. 3.

6 a.m. ... ... [illegible]
10 a.m. ... ... [illegible]
2 p.m. ... ... [illegible]
8 p.m. ... ... [illegible]

INDIA IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE following is the report of the British Indian Department of the Paris Exhibition:—

The work of the organisation and maintenance of the Indian Section having been brought to a satisfactory close, I have the honour to submit the following report on the subject. Before entering into details connected with the Indian Section of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, I think we are entitled to say that it has been a marked success. For the first time in the history of International Exhibitions, India has been represented on a strictly commercial basis, without State aid, or a public guarantee of any kind. By a lavish expenditure of money, the Government was always able in former exhibitions to make the Indian section an important feature and further to increase its attractiveness by the purchase of vast collections of artistic objects, which were sold at the close of the Exhibition. Native merchants and manufacturers were also induced to exhibit by the Government offering to carry their contributions free of freight, and to superintend the sale of them for the benefit of the owner. By degrees the commercial element thus encouraged grew and strengthened, until at length its importance had so increased that, in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, notwithstanding the large space filled by the Government with School of Art work, and an exhaustive supply of raw products, and by the purchase of sumptuary object made by Her Majesty's Commissioners in India, the most attractive part of the Indian Section in that Exhibition was the Gallery of Trading Exhibitors, and the shops of the native artizans brought over by Messrs. H. S. King & Co.

In the Paris Exhibition of 1878 the British Section was helped by large funds voted by Parliament, and on behalf of the Colonial and Indian Sections the Royal Commissioners sanctioned an expenditure of over £26,000 irrespective of the amount spent by the Imperial and Local Indian Government. With regard to the recent Exhibition, when our Government declined to take any part in it, a Committee to administer the British Section, and a fund to guarantee the Committee against loss, were formed by the Lord Mayor; but this fund was applicable to the English exhibitors alone, and could not be used for the purposes of Indian exhibitors. The Lord Mayor's Committee received several applications for space from exhibitors of Indian articles in former Exhibitions, but they demanded the opportunity of selling their contributions, and this was strictly prohibited in the British Section. Proposals were then made to erect a cheap galvanised iron shed in the open grounds of the Exhibition, and Mr. Purdon Clarke was consulted as to concealing its inappropriate constructive features with decoration. After due consideration this appeared impracticable, and Mr. Purdon Clarke suggested the formation of an Honorary Committee composed of gentlemen connected with India to consider the whole subject. Mr. Clarke then consulted Sir George Birdwood and myself, and a scheme was evolved by which a sufficient sum of money was provided for the erection of a characteristic building containing twenty shops, which were to be let for £100 each, and a large Central Hall and veranda, with bars for the sale and consumption of tea, at a rental of £1,500. The estimated total for the various expenses of the Session was £3,500, which would thus be provided for. An India Committee was then formed, consisting of Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E. (Chairman), Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., Mr. J. M. MacLean, M.P., Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P., Mr. W. L. Watson, Mr. Robert Miller, Mr. John Muir, Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., and Mr. Vincent Robinson, who approved of the plans submitted, and instructed me to secure a sufficient number of exhibitors, and to submit the scheme to the Mansion House Committee: which was done accordingly, and its sanction obtained to the contract for £2,800 for the erection of the building, although the amount then actually paid in had reached to only £1,100. An agreement was also entered into with the Tea District Association, by which they were to have a portion of the Central Hall the veranda and tea bars, for the sale of tea for a rental of £1,500; the proviso being made that in the event of the expenses proving less than the estimate, this rental was to be modified.

So far the India Committee must be congratulated on the success of its arrangements. It had formulated a scheme, and proved its practicability by covering the liabilities involved. But at this period a weak point in the organization developed itself; that of consenting to the Mansion House Committee assuming the controlling power. Henceforward, further progress was checked, and the valuable counsels of the specialist India Committee rendered practically useless. The first indications of this were evident when it became a [illegible] for the Indian Section. Such aid had been found essential in all previous Exhibitions, and the India Committee agreed with the Tea District Association in the present case to share the services of a gentleman who had been engaged in the tea and silk trade in India for thirteen years. This exceedingly satisfactory arrangement, was reported to the Mansion House Committee, by whom it was vetoed. It was the old difficulty of want of knowledge of Indian affairs, joined with the most perfect confidence in dealing with them, which all those who really understand India so deplore, and suffer from so much in their relations with the home Government, especially in commercial connections.

The want of a duly qualified acting manager, armed with proper authority, was soon manifested in the many misunderstandings and delays with the exhibitors and contractors, and during the last few weeks previous to the opening, much valuable time was thus lost. Then unfortunately the manager appointed by the Tea Association fell ill, and the Association was induced to abandon their intention of retaining the management of the tea department in their own hands, and placed it instead in the charge of a City firm, the Tower Tea Company.

The Indian Section, for the reasons given, was from the first in a false position, and this was particularly evident in its relations with the French authorities. Its Honorary Director had no official standing; all important matters had, as a consequence, to pass through the English Committee, and in the case of any claims which endangered the popularity of the latter with the French authorities, a reluctance, generally insurmountable, barred any pressure to an issue.

Shortly after the opening, some very serious difficulties were brought to my notice by the exhibitors, who complained that the French Administration, while it exacted Customs' duties which averaged 45 per cent., enforced the most vexatious regulations with respect to the delivery of goods for which the right to sell had been paid so very dearly in advance.

An instance of this may here be given.

Pondicherry goods were smuggled into the Indian Section from the French Colonial Section, duty free, during the whole period of the Exhibition. On the other hand, the British Indian exhibitors were paying very heavy duties on precisely similar goods shipped from British ports. The French Colony naturally had the sympathies of the French authorities, and nothing but the disinclination of the English delegates to press the matter on the French authorities, prevented this abuse from being remedied. The latter also enforced a rule for closing the Indian Section at an early hour, which they suspended in favour of the Cairo Street, the Morocco, and other Oriental bazaars; and thus during the long summer evenings our Indian exhibitors had their shops forcibly closed, whilst their neighbours kept open untill eleven. A more serious complaint was with respect to certain doors which, in defiance of the general regulations, were kept closed during the whole of the Exhibition. This diverted the stream of people coming across from the Porte Rapp, which would, but for obstruction thus caused, have spread equally down towards the Cairo Street, and up towards the Indian Section. The two doors leading to the Indian Section were kept determinedly fastened, and the only answer to complaints and remonstrances was, that some Russian exhibitors objected to the dust and wind they admitted when open. In no other part of the Exhibition were doors and passages closed; and as the stream of people was diverted by their closure in the direction of the Cairo Street, it seemed that those interested in that commercial speculation had sufficient influence to keep the doors closed at the cost of our Indian exhibitors. It is not therefore surprising that loss of prestige should have befallen the Indian Section, or that the police authorities and the *douane* followed the initiative set by M. Berger. This was evident in the visit of the President of the Republic to the Indian Palace not being even notified to the English delegates, who remained entirely ignorant of it until the day after. The police on this occasion took possession of the [illegible] expelled the public, closed the doors [illegible] against every one, no access to the [illegible] Proper [illegible]

[illegible]

of opening up the trade in the carpets and art textiles of India with this country, and [illegible] maintain them in their purity, I should not have [illegible] involved myself in the [illegible] been induced [illegible] Sir George Birdwood, assured me that he knew of no one else who could manage the [illegible].

However I may have [illegible] Sir George Birdwood did me, [illegible] distrust of my own powers would have [illegible] from accepting his offer, had he not [illegible] buoyed me up of [illegible] freeing Indian Art Manufactures [illegible] rience compels me to regard as the [illegible] of Bureaucratic interference and [illegible].

If I have, in the effort to [illegible] only some of the failures of our [illegible] but also detailed instances of the [illegible] led to them, I hope that I have not [illegible] ed into too minute particulars. It seemed [illegible] in any other manner to convey to you [illegible] clear idea of the way in which complications, [illegible] in their origin, and mean in their ends, became by reason of my want of official authority to properly cope with them, an obstacle and a stumbling-block in the road to larger and really more important results. It is obvious that in any future Exhibition, if India is to be successfully represented, on an independent and self-acting commercial footing, the Committee entrusted with the administration of the Section must be endowed with full and absolute power to manage its own business. There must be no more any dual control!

VINCENT J. ROBINSON,
Honorary Director, Indian Section.
December. 1889.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA OF 1890.

SAILING COMMITTEE.

COMMANDER C. E. ARBUTHNOT, R.N., *Referee*; Captain W. Aves, *Starter*; Captain [illegible], I. M., *Judge*. Commodore Sir Henry [illegible], I. N.; Colonel W. Merriman, C.I.E., R.E.; and Captain John Hext, C.I.E., A. D. C., R. N.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH.

1ST SAILING RACE.—For Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV. and Club yachts not qualified to sail in Club races on the 1st day. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize.—Entrance money and a cup, valued three hundred rupees. To start at 1-15 P.M. *Twice* round the course.

2ND SAILING RACE.—For Club yachts, over 10 tons and under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be [illegible] by doubling their tonnage for each race of [illegible] won. Entrance, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup valued three hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-45 P.M. *Twice* round the course.

3RD SAILING RACE.—For Club yachts over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued four hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 2 P. M. Twice round the course.

4TH SAILING RACE.—For bona *fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 100; 2nd prize, Rs. 70; 3rd prize Rs. 30. To start at 2-15 P.M. *Once* round the course.

5TH SAILING RACE.—For *Licensed* Karachi Boats. Entrance, free, 1st prize, Rs. 35; 2nd prize, Rs. 30; 3rd prize, Rs. 25; 4th prize, Rs. 20. 6 boats to start or no 3rd prize. To start at 2-30 p.m. Once round the course.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, 10TH MARCH.

SAILING RACE.—A time for Tonnage Race for all Club yachts that have sailed in the first day's races. Winners on the first day's races to be [illegible] by doubling their tonnage. Entrance, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued five hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-30 P.M. Twice round the course.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For 4 to 5 oared gigs, ships' boats or otherwise. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no race, to start at 4-30 P.M.

2ND RACE.—For 6 oared gigs, ships' boats or otherwise. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 60; 2nd prize, Rs. 30. Four boats to start or no race. To start at 4-45 P.M.

3RD RACE.—Licensed passenger boats. Entrance, free. 1st Rs. prize, 20; 2nd prize, Rs. 10. Six boats to start or no 2nd prize. To start at 5 P.M.

4TH RACE.—Licensed canoes. Entrance, free. 1st prize, Rs. 10; 2nd prize, Rs. 5. Six canoes to start or no second prize. To start at 5-15 P. M.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH.

SAILING RACE.—Consolation Handicap for all yachts which have competed in the Sailing Race of the 8th [illegible] Entrance fee, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup valued three hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-30 P.M. *Twice* round the course.

ROWING RACE.—For Yachts' Jolly Boats, any size or number of oars pulled by Yachts' sailing crews. Entrance, free. 1st prize, Rs. 45; 2nd prize, Rs. 30. Five boats to start or no second prize.

1. COURSE FOR SAILING MATCHES.—From station off the Yacht Club House round a mark boat with [illegible] flag in the direction of Gull Island, keeping it on the starboard hand, round a mark boat with flag [illegible] about south of the Sunk Rock Lighthouse, keeping it on the starboard hand, past the Dolphin Light, keeping it on the port hand, and past between the Flag Ship and Club House, keeping the Flag Ship on the starboard hand for rounding and finish. Length of course 6 miles.

2.—COURSE FOR ROWING MATCHES.—From station off the Wellington Pier round a flag-boat moored in the direction of the Middle Ground, keeping it on the port hand, and back past the winning post [illegible] of the flag-ship. Distance, about 1½ miles.

3.—All entries and a description of the distinguishing flag to be shown by each vessel throughout the race must be sent to the honorary secretary of the Yacht Club not later than 7 o'clock P.M. on Tuesday, the 4th March 1890. Printed forms for this purpose can be had on application at the office.

4. In all mixed sailing races between English and native rigged vessels, English rig shall count three-fifths of tonnage.

5. No walk-over allowed.

6. The actual tonnage in *racing trim* to be ascertained for time allowance. All yachts to be in racing trim at least 48 hours before the day of the race, and, after measurement, no additional ballast to be taken on board.

7. Out-riggers not allowed.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Dated Bombay, 28th January, 1890.

The Committee reserve the right to make any alteration that they may deem necessary in the above programme.

THE ARMY.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major F. Barrow, Major [illegible] Barlton-Bennet.

To be Majors—Capt. J. C. F. Gordon, Capt. [illegible] Goldney, Capt. C. H. V. Garbett.

To be Capts.—Lieut. A. B. Pritchard, [illegible] Shakespear.

Bombay Staff Corps.—To be [illegible] B. G. Humfrey.

To be Major.—Capt. A. W. P[illegible]

Bombay Medical Establishment.—To be Brig.-Surg.—Surg.-Major R. B[illegible]

Indian Army.—To be [illegible] C. A. F. Jones, Bengal Inf.; Lieut. C. G. D'A. Jenkins, Bengal Inf.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Major L. R. R. [illegible] Riding Regt., to be aide-de-camp to [illegible] T. D. Baker, K. C. B., commanding a first class district.

The following appointment to the [illegible] made by the Government of [illegible] Channer, D. S. O., Bengal Staff Corps [illegible] staff officer, first class, Hyderabad Contingent [illegible]

WAR OFFICE, JANUARY [illegible]

5th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. [illegible] resigns his commission.

[illegible] Lancers.—Capt. John [illegible] pleted his period of service [illegible] that appointment.

[illegible]

[illegible] NAVAL NOTES.

[illegible] the Royal Artillery and Royal Engi[illegible] to compete for admission to the [illegible] Academy at Woolwich, will do well [illegible] the two examinations to be held in 1890—[illegible] in November—will be the last under [illegible] in force. The new rules, which embody [illegible] reforms, will come into play in [illegible].

[illegible] has been pleased to confer an Indian [illegible] Mr. Frederick [illegible] Roberts, [illegible] Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India. Mr. Roberts, who has just reached his eighteenth birthday, has passed the qualifying examination for admission to [illegible], and joins the Royal Military College in the next batch of cadets. A Queen's cadetship has also been [illegible] Mr. Capel Charles Wolseley, eldest son of the [illegible] W. C. Wolseley of the 6th Regiment [illegible] of the Adjutant-General. Major [illegible] at Meerut on Dec. 28, 1878, of malarial fever.

In the Queen's Bench Division on [illegible] the case of Mitchell vs. the Queen came before Mr. Justice Mathew. This was a petition of right, the suppliant being Colonel Mitchell, R.E., and the case involving questions as to the construction of certain royal warrants affecting the retirement of officers from the military service. The suppliant claimed to be entitled to a higher rate of allowance than had been conceded to him under the warrants, and there was on the record a demurrer on behalf of the Crown, to the effect that the suppliant was not entitled to raise any question in a court of law under a petition of right with reference to the terms on which he retired from the service, the matter resting entirely with the Secretary of State. Mr. P. S. Wright asked that the case might be adjourned for the Attorney-General to consider something which had been laid before him, and the case was adjourned until after that week.

The War Office has decided to provide three more groups of buildings for the storing of supplies for troops mobilised for the defence of London on the southern side, on the line of the North Downs, between Guildford in the west and Halsted (Kent) in the east. Buildings of similar character have been already completed and approved at Caterham and Croydon, the former being the centre of the line and its point nearest to the metropolis, and the structure at Croydon being its reserve store in rear. The buildings now projected lie right and left of the Caterham stores, and will be like these in giving sheds for the housing of [illegible] for artillery and rifle ammunition, laboratories for the preparation of fuses, and other appliances which need to be made up on the spot, and stores for the housing of all the [illegible] in large numbers.

[illegible] there was a large attendance of officers of the regular and auxiliary forces at the Westminster [illegible] the first war game this year of the [illegible] Tactical and War Game Society, [illegible] C. [illegible], commanding the Home District, Col. Trotter, Grenadier Guards, and others being present. The game commenced at five o'clock and lasted several hours. Col. Lonsdale Hale was umpire-in-chief, Col. Rowland [illegible] (London Irish) umpire for red, and Col. Comerford (Queen's Westminster) umpire for blue. The invaders were represented by the Central London Rangers (Capt. and Hon Major Baldicott and Capt. J. P. Sadler), and the defenders by the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade (Col. Wigram, Capts. Ewer and Alston). The general idea governing the operations was that the defenders, with a [illegible], were at Guildford, and were ordered to march on Farnham. The advanced parties of the enemy were known to be at Godalming and on the River Wey above that place. At the close of the game Col. Lonsdale Hale criticised the action taken by the [illegible], but, on the whole, was satisfied with the tactical skill displayed.

"S. P. W." writes to the *Times*:—I see from a Government notification that among the monuments to be removed from the old cemetery at Wantsi, in the colony of Hong Kong, is one to Major Eldred Pottinger. It would be interesting to know whether the last three words in the following extract from "India Under British Rule," by J. Talboys Wheeler, are correct. Referring to the British retreat from Cabul in January 1842, Mr. Wheeler says:—"One British officer appears to have kept his head amidst all these bewildering disasters. This was Captain Eldred Pottinger, a man who knew how to leave Asiatics and how to control them. He was inside Herat throughout the siege, and by sheer pluck and fertility of resource kept the enemy at bay until the siege was raised. He was one of the hostages made over to Akbar Khan, and was sent with the others to a fortress in the northern mountains. There he bribed the Afghan commandant with a written promise of a future ransom. He hoisted the British flag over the fortress, took possession of the surrounding country, collected the revenue, called in supplies, and kept up the spirits of ladies and children amidst the general depression and humiliation. Eventually the prisoners were delivered from their enemies and restored to their families and friends; but Eldred Pottinger died and was forgotten."

The distribution of prize money awarded for the captures by Her Majesty's ship Griffon, now in Bombay, specified below, will commence on Jan. 21, in the prize branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Spring-gardens, S.W. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Dhow, name unknown, captured Oct. 8, 1888.—Flag, £3 11s. 1d. commanding officer, £24 16s. 3d.; third class, £10 15s. 7d.; fourth class, £9 4s. 9d.; fifth class, £6 3s. 2d.; sixth class, £3 13s. 11d.; seventh class, £3 1s. 7d.; eighth class, £2 3s. 1d.; ninth class, £1 4s. 7d.; tenth class, 12s. 3d.; eleventh class, 6s. 1d. Dhow name unknown, and seventy-four slaves, captured Oct. 17, 1888:—Flag, £13 0s. 2d.; commanding officer, £37 14s. 7d.; third class, £16 5s. 11d. fourth class, £13 19s. 5d.; fifth class, £9 6s. 3d.; sixth class, £5 11s. 10d.; seventh class, £4 13s. 1d.; eight class, £3 5s. 1d.; ninth class, £1 17s. 2d.; tenth class, 18s. 7d.; eleventh class 9s. 3d. Dhow, name unknown, captured Oct. 31, 1888:—Flag, £1 19s. 5d.; commanding officers, £5 14s. 4d.; third class, £2 10s. 8d.; fourth class, £2 3s. 6d.; fifth class, £1 8s. 11d.; sixth class, 17s. 5d.; seventh class, 14s. 5d.; eight class, 10s. 1d.; ninth class, 5s. 9d.; tenth class, 2s. 10d.; eleventh class, 1s. 5d.

Capt. E. P. Brittan, Royal Marine Artillery, has been appointed to the Marine Staff of the Naval Intelligence Department, Capt. T. F. Hammill, R. N., as Assistant-Director of Naval Intelligence, and Com. Sir Henry Ogle as Assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance.

The Trinity House Corporation have been making important improvements on the entrance to the Thames. Up to the present vessels drawing more than 30 feet of water were unable to enter the river at low tide either by the Alexandria Channel or the Girdler passage; and many of the most important vessels trading to London were in this way detained for some hours at the mouth of the river. The Corporation have now, however, buoyed in the most complete way the Duke of Edinburgh's Channel, which indeed has existed for upwards of fifty years, but has only within a recent period become deep enough to accommodate ocean-going traffic. At low tide there is now a depth of 37 feet of water in this channel, which, moreover, is upwards of half a mile wide in its narrowest part.

It would be very good hearing that our naval progress has been away from the use of those monster guns which are so difficult to make, so inconvenient to use, so easy to spoil. "There are," says the *Times'* authority, and he is quite right, "many good judges who think that, if it ever comes to a real naval action, the 6-inch guns, capable as they are of piercing a 10-inch armour-plate at 500 yards, and being easily handled and knocked about by men without the aid of machinery, will be our most valuable weapons." Are we, then, turning to these useful weapons? It seems not. We go on building, rebuilding and relining 67-ton and 110-ton guns at an [illegible] cost; and what some of the best judges [illegible] Sir Thomas Symonds has just told us. [illegible] they do not burst at once, they are used [illegible] of three years [illegible] that they will not stand being [illegible] altogether, and must [illegible] times a year. It would be, it [illegible] more than four times [illegible] of the 67-ton guns [illegible] hydraulic machinery [illegible] the vessel to heel [illegible] affords," says [illegible]

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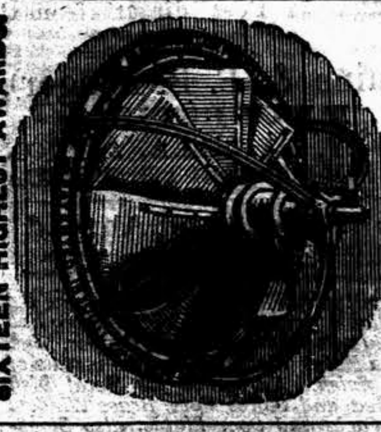

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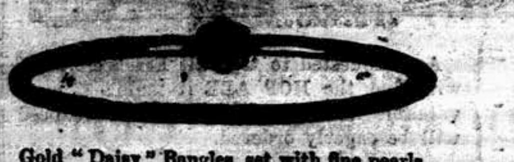

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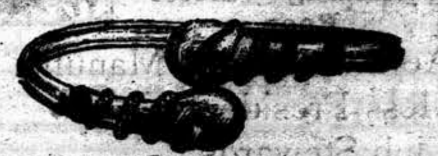

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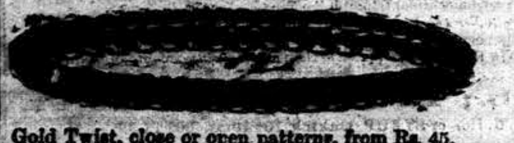

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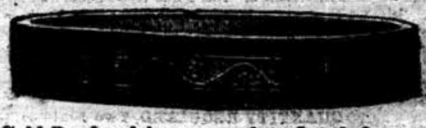

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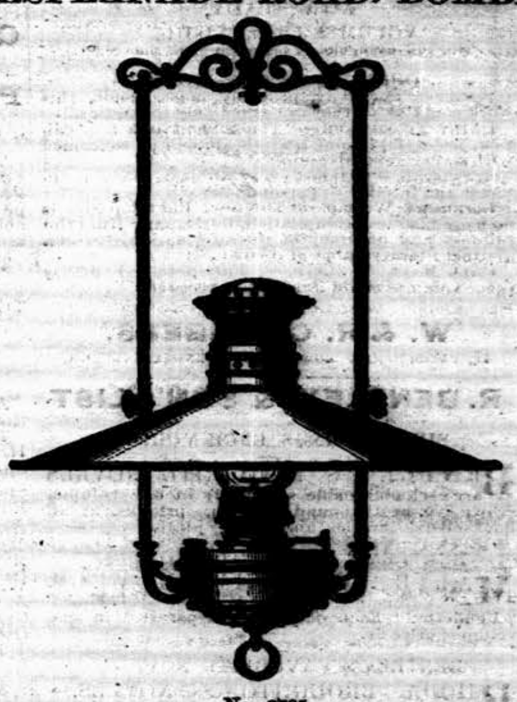

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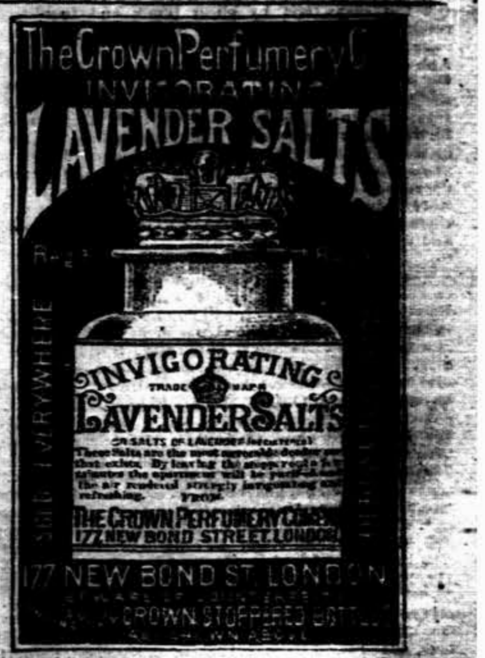

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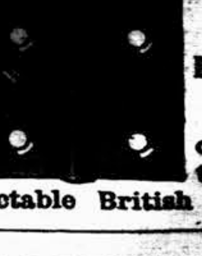

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